



Public Archives
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74°

73°

SCALE OF BRITISH STATUTE MILES.



MAP OF EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

and part of

LOWER CANADA

70 Miles below Quebec.

W.C. Chewett & Co. Lith. Toronto.



74°

73°

SHIPS
DA
SH STATUTE MILES.



SHIPS

DA



THE GREAT BRITAIN
 AND IRELAND
 IN THE YEAR 1790



Printed by J. G. Smith, London.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Description/Notes.

1	London
2	Birmingham
3	Manchester
4	Cardiff
5	Edinburgh
6	Dublin
7	Belfast
8	Gloucester
9	Exeter
10	Truro
11	St. Austrey
12	St. Ives
13	St. Mary's
14	St. John's
15	St. Peter's
16	St. Paul's
17	St. James's
18	St. George's
19	St. Andrew's
20	St. David's
21	St. Asaph's
22	St. Beuno's
23	St. Cadwaladr's
24	St. Gwynedd's
25	St. Iago's
26	St. Illtud's
27	St. Isidore's
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29	St. John's
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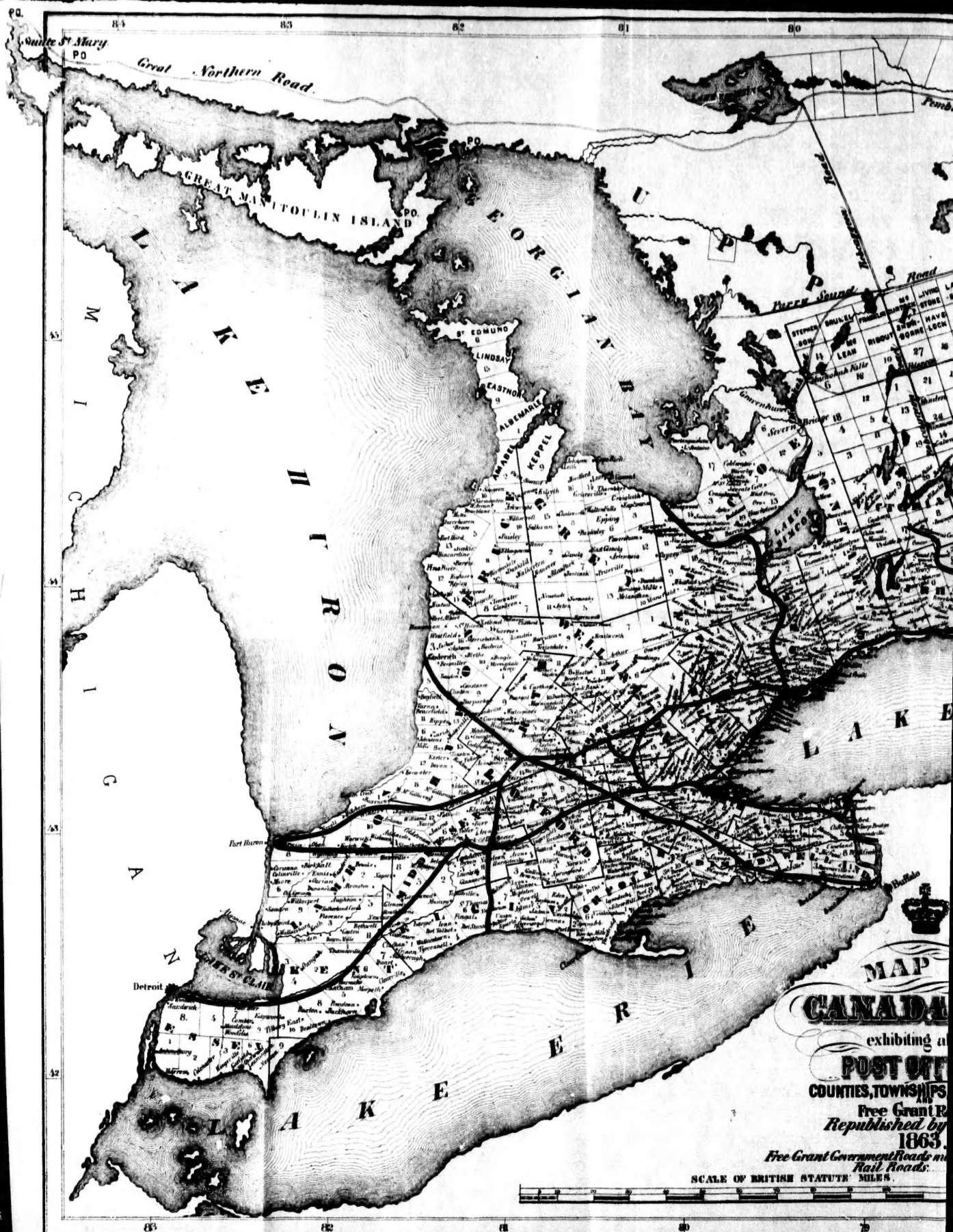
Printed by J. G. Smith, London.

2007

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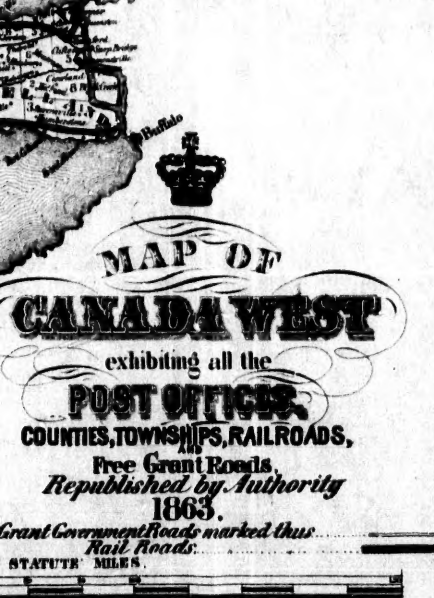
It is not clear whether the authors intended to suggest that the

WITH THE LOWEST COSTS CONTAINED



MAP
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exhibiting a
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Free Grant Government Roads and
Rail Roads.

SCALE OF BRITISH STATUTE MILES.

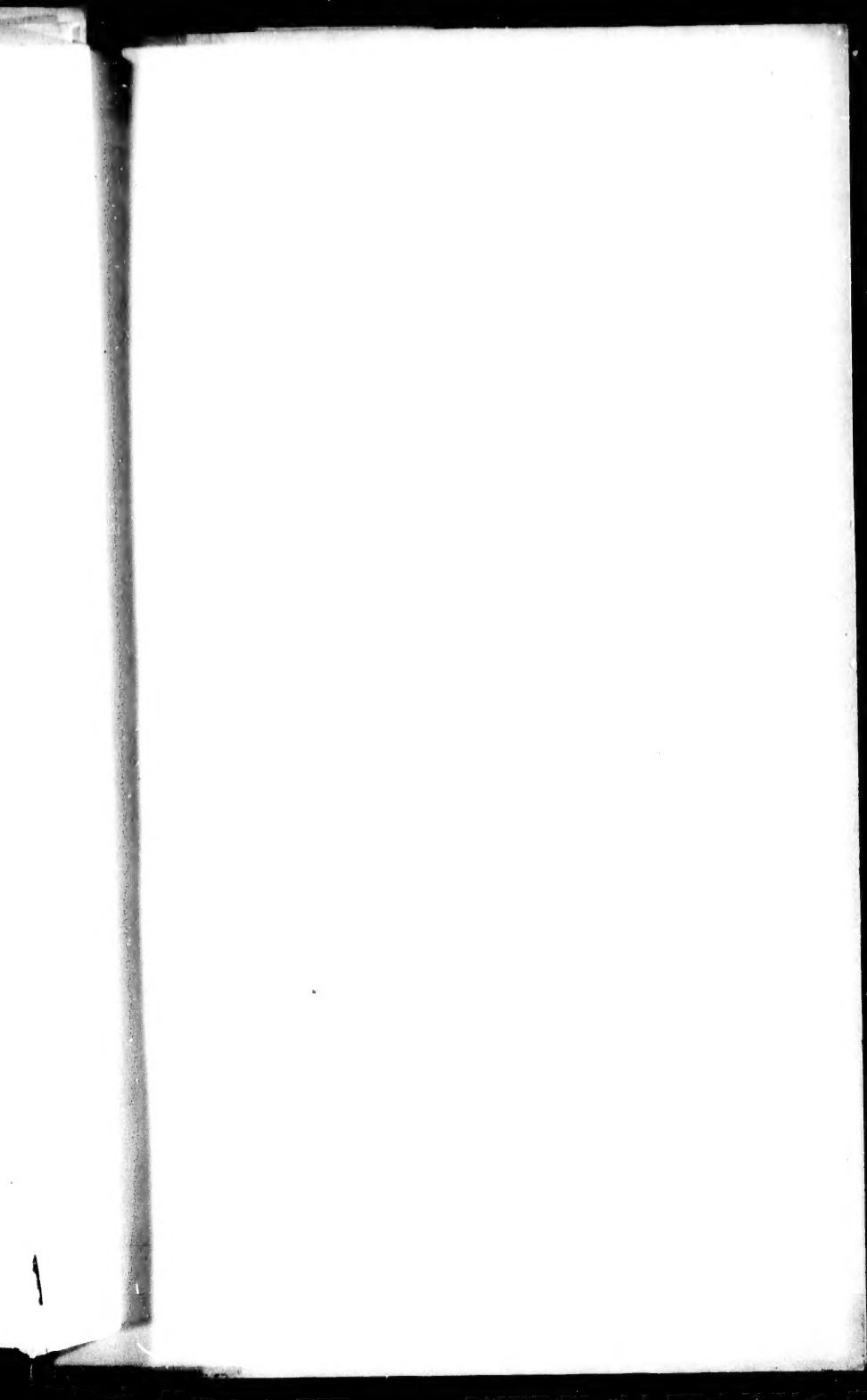


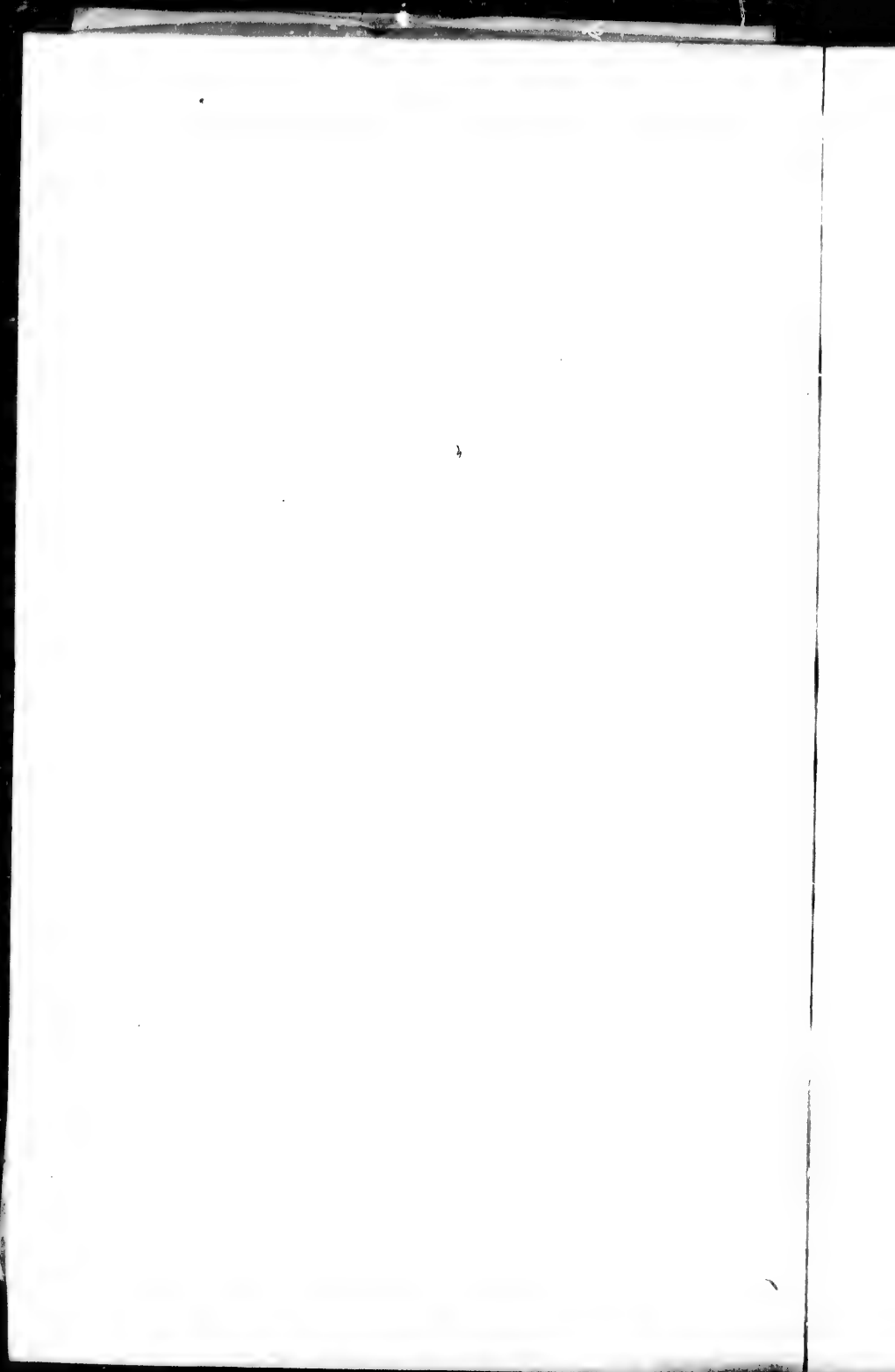
The Townships are indicated by corresponding numbers on the Map

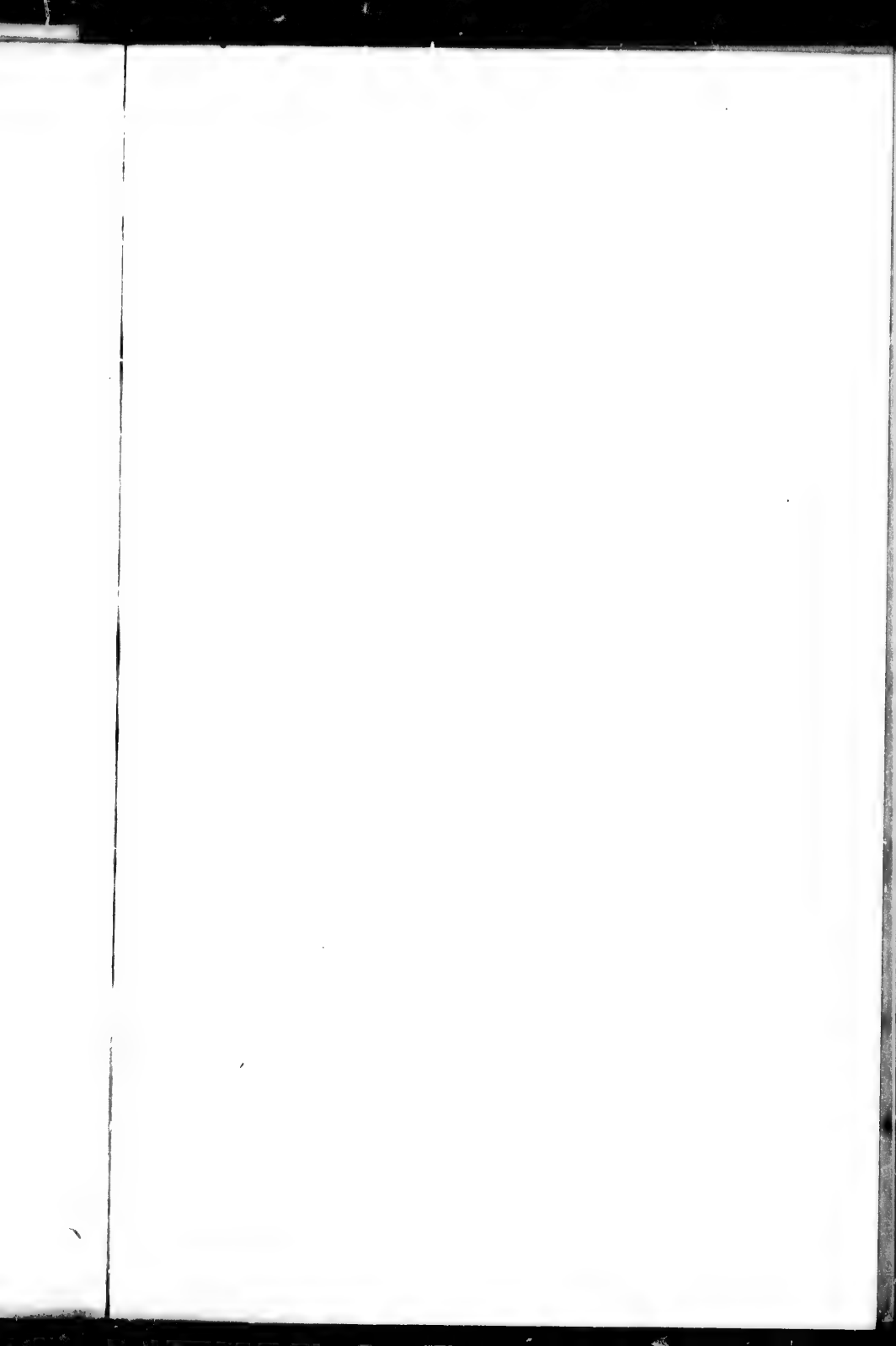
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* A similar Map is in preparation for Lower Canada









E. Campbell

LETTERS FROM CANADA,

WITH

NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.



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1863.

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N.B.—The especial attention of intending emigrants is invited to pages 22, 23, 53, and 69.

LETTERS FROM CANADA,

WITH

NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

ELEVENTH THOUSAND.

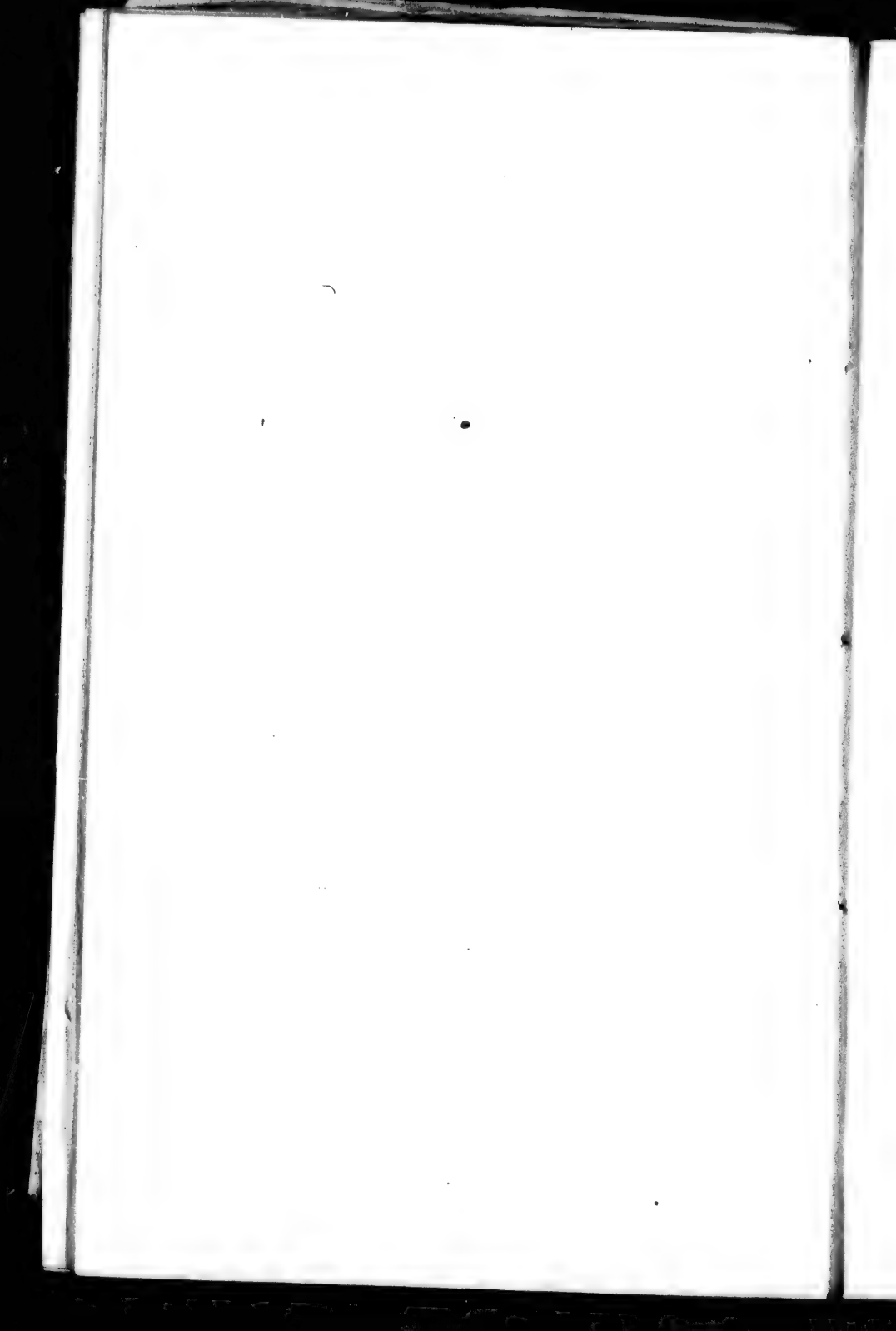
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1863.



LETTERS FROM CANADA.

No. I.

TORONTO, C. W.. August, 1854.

“MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

“I am very glad to hear that my answers to your various questions for the guidance of the parties about to leave your noble relative's estates have been useful. Be assured that upon their arrival here they shall have the best advice and assistance I can render them, in locating them near those who have preceded them, and almost all of whom, I am happy to say, are progressing favourably; and many of them have had great success, and have already, from small land-renters and cottagers, become land owners to the extent of many thousands of acres—say nothing of having arrived at the dignity of squires, town councillors, reeves, and in more than one case, the privilege of writing J. P. after their names.

“Among the names of those which will be most familiar to you are those of

All of them desire to be kindly, and some of them ‘gratefully,’ remembered to you and to him; an expression which nine years ago would not have fallen from their lips. The very step which at that time seemed harsh to those who clung to the ‘auld roof-tree,’ however humble that home may have been, has turned out a blessing, and raised them to a position which in the old country they never could have reached.

“‘The old country,’ and ‘home!’ It is truly cheering to see and hear how fondly and frequently these words are uttered here. It has made my old heart stir within me, to hear them in the Viceroy's speech, the Provincial Parliament, the drawing room of the colonial aristocrat, and

the shanty of the settler, far, far away in the backwoods, where tidings of home seldom come. There are in these words endearing associations, which time and distance cannot diminish or obliterate. Here they have a magic and a force which I cannot describe. It is a word that conjures up memories of the past on which the heart loves to linger—the memory of prayers uttered on bended knees at the feet of departed parents, who blessed our early and guided our advancing years, when the passions of youth were unsubdued, and the principles of manhood unconfirmed. It recalls the abode of distant, most loved and loving friends, and brings back scenes on which the eye has not rested for many a year of anxious struggle and final success. I must tell you a little anecdote on this point which moved me exceedingly. I called one day while in the bush at the house of a venerable old man of eighty—a soldier and gentleman—who had been here forty years, and seldom got any tidings from home. I happened to have in my pocket-book a primrose which dearest ——— sent me in a letter, and I placed it on the old man's knee, and said, 'Did you ever see a flower like that?' The old man took it up, and when he recognized it, he kissed the pale flower over and over again, and, bending his aged head, he wept like a child, so long and so violently that I was alarmed. Who can tell what thoughts this little flower awakened in the old man's mind? The thoughts of some shady lane, perchance, near the unforgotten home of his childhood—

‘The first-love beat of his youthful heart,’

a mother's gentle look—a father's word of approbation or sign of reproof—a sister's gentle love—a brother's fond regard—handsful of flowers plucked in green and quiet meadows—bird's-nests admired, but not touched—the Sabbath call to prayer and praise. It was too sacred a sight for a stranger's eye. I don't think he could have spoken; I am sure I could not. So I wrote in pencil a few words promising to see him again, and, if we should both be spared, that he should next spring have a pale memorial of spring and home from the same green lane as the one which had, much to his honour, elicited ‘a soldier's tear.’ * * *

“All the favourable impressions of Canada which I named to you before have been fully confirmed upon a more accurate inquiry into her wonderful resources and capabilities; if there be any country which deserves to be known at home, that country is Canada. We seem never to have realized what Canada really is, and have always thought of her as a desolate and chilly place, the abode of anthropophagi and mosquitoes, from whence we got ice and pine timber; instead of which it is a country about four times the size of the British possessions in Europe, producing almost every thing which can minister to the comforts and luxuries of life, and where, within the space of less than fifty years, millions of acres of land have been converted from forest and swamps into fruitful and well cultivated farms, supplying not only the wants of its own rapidly increasing population, but enabling us to export produce to the States and England to the value of many millions sterling every year.

"I do not wonder that the despatch from Lord Elgin has been read with surprise and interest, and it must have been a proud day for him when the temporal condition and prospects of the country enabled him to dictate and sign that document. It is well for Canada that she has as a ruler a man of enlightened mind and onward views; and his name will be remembered with gratitude, when passion, and prejudice, and politics enable another generation to estimate his talents more calmly than can be done just now.

"The progress of Upper Canada has been really wonderful, especially when it is borne in mind, that during the brief period of our national history, not yet sixty years, she has had to contend against the disadvantages of a war in 1812 and a rebellion in 1837. At present, the information I convey to you is confined to Upper Canada. I do not know much yet of the Lower Province, but quite enough to make me desirous of knowing more of the country and of the people. They are not one whit behind Upper Canada in loyal devotion to our good Queen; and if within the last sixty years they have not progressed quite as much as the Upper Province, some of this shortcoming must be attributed to a climate less favourable to the production of wheat—our great staple—and also to the operation of the Seigniorial Tenure Bill, which, within five years, I hope to see abolished.

"Canada has a fruitful soil and a fine climate—she has before her a glorious prospect, and her sons and daughters a lofty mission—she is a land of kindling energies, and of untold and undeveloped resources, which will give her soon a place and a name among the nations of the earth—she entertains a warm and affectionate regard for the old 'house at home,' and a deep feeling of loyalty towards her Sovereign, and it would have delighted that distinguished personage could she have seen the way in which her last birthday was celebrated on this side of the Atlantic.

"I speak advisedly when I say that Canada can offer to the capitalists of England as good security for any moneys they may invest here, and for which 8 per cent. is cheerfully given, as can be offered in that great old-world institution—that 'beautiful simplicity'—your 3 per cent. consolidated annuities. The kind of securities I more particularly allude to are the Government, County, Township, and Municipal Bonds, all of which are secured, directly or indirectly, upon the 340,000 square miles of freehold land,* of which

FORTY MILLION OF ACRES

are owned, occupied, and cultivated by 200,000 industrious, contented, and loyal landowners. These lands, which form a very small proportion of those equally capable of successful cultivation, are assessed at a clear annual value of £60,000,000 sterling: while the whole national debt does not amount to the private fortune of many individuals in Great Britain.

* Upper Canada, 140,000 square miles; Lower Canada, 200,000 square miles.

"Bonds of one hundred pounds each and upwards are to be had, the interest on which at six per cent. can be paid in London as regularly as they can get it at home. Six per cent. is the legal rate of interest, but there is no penalty by a recent law for taking more. The banking system here rests upon a most solid foundation. No new bank can be established which has not first deposited with the Government an amount of Provincial Bonds equal to its intended circulation of notes, and those notes must be countersigned by the Inspector-General, or some one appointed by him. The Government permits these bonds to be issued, and guarantees the re-payment of principal and interest at six per cent. to the lender. The whole sum is paid off in the course of twenty-four years, and care is taken that the sum borrowed shall only bear a certain proportion to the assessed value of the county or township. No security can be better than this.

"The Township Bonds are issued for similar purposes, and afford equal security, the only difference being that the county bonds are a mortgage upon the whole county, and the Township Bonds upon the lands of the township only. They, too, are prohibited from raising beyond a certain per centage upon the assessed value.

"The Municipal Bonds are issued by the cities of Canada for the purpose of sewerage, public roads, &c., &c., and secured upon the whole property of the city, and generally repaid in twenty years.

"AS TO ANNUITANTS AT HOME.

A person at home, aged twenty-one, to secure an annuity, under the Legacy Duty Act, of £100 per annum, would have to sink a sum of about £1600; here he could get the same income by investing that sum in Canadian securities, and save his principal.

"Again, a lady of sixty at home with a capital of £5000, could only get an income of £150 per annum from the funds. She could get from hence, for the remainder of her life, when advancing years require increasing comforts, £400 a year half-yearly in London; and thus be enabled to leave her little fortune to her relatives, undiminished by any of those attenuating processes with which your Chancellors of the Exchequer sometimes indulge you.

"To parties willing to lend money upon mortgage, the Legislature affords first-rate security. In regard to the investigation of title, a registry office is established in each county, for the registration of all deeds and wills relating to land there. Registration is so far compulsory, that unregistered deeds are valid only as between the parties, and may be disregarded in looking into a title. Thus, suppose that A sells to B who neglects to register his deed, and C subsequently purchases from A, and registers; the title of B to the land is gone, and he can look only to his remedy against A for fraud. The investigation of title is also much facilitated by the fact, that land generally has not as yet changed hands very often, and that conveyances are very simple, and free from those

questions of trusts and settlements which are often found to complicate and embarrass titles in England. With this safeguard, fraud is almost impossible.

"With respect to the valuation of property offered as security, there can be no difficulty on this point: each farm in the country, and lot in town, is valued for the purpose of taxation by county officers regularly appointed, who are directed by the statute to estimate the property 'as they would appraise the same in payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor.' The assessors' certificate can be obtained, and their estimate may be relied upon as clearly within the cash value. When the loan is large, and it is desirable to obtain more particular information, an agent is sent to a surveyor living in the county, and employed to report upon the value. When houses form part of the security, the borrower is required to insure to the amount loaned, and assign the policies.

"You must look upon this letter as a kind of text for future ones—a mere outline—which I shall fill in from time to time."

No. II.

"TORONTO, August, 1855.

"MY DEAR WINDHAM,

"Having told you the many advantages with which Providence has blessed this province, the very name of which you once told me used to make you shiver, I now tell you some of its drawbacks.

"The first of these is a long winter. This, however, is our Maker's will, and it does not become us to repine. It has, moreover, its uses and advantages as I will show elsewhere, and is yearly mitigated by clearing lands, draining swamps, and various other agricultural improvements. We want more places of worship—more pastors—representatives in the Imperial Parliament, or authorized agents at home—trees for shade, shelter and ornament—hedgerows—coal—access to public libraries—male and female domestic servants—more money, or banks with more capital—more good beer and less bad whiskey—in the concoction of which filthy poison it is computed that 6,000,000 bushels of native grown grain are annually consumed! In this latter matter we are without excuse. Barley produces admirable crops in both provinces—say 25 bushels an acre. Hops are indigenous, and grow every where. They are, too, less infested with the blight and louse than at home. I know an instance in the splendid township of Whitby, where a friend of mine, a Yorkshireman of the name of Ritson, sold the produce of three acres of hops for 1000 dollars—£200 of your money, and got a first prize at the Horticultural Show. What Mr. Ritson did can be done by thousands of others, and

the country might become weaned from the consumption of a beverage of a most injurious character, and the fatal effects of which are painfully numerous among us.

"Agriculture is progressing most satisfactorily among us, as you will see by the following products; Upper Canada alone, for one year ending January, 1852:—

Wheat.....	12,600,000	Hops.....	113,000 lbs.
Barley.....	6,000,000	Hay.....	680,000 tons.
Rye.....	479,000	Wool.....	2,700,000 lbs.
Pease.....	2,870,000	Maple Sugar...	3,500,000 "
Oats.....	11,000,000	Butter.....	15,900,000 "
Maize.....	1,600,000	Cheese.....	2,200,000 "
Potatoes.....	5,000,000	Beef.....	111,000 barrels.
Turnips.....	3,000,000	Pork.....	300,000 "
Carrots.....	174,000	Tobacco.....	760,000 lbs.

"The amount of stock returned was as follows:—

Bulls, oxen, &c.....	139,000	Horses.....	200,000
Calves and Heifers.....	254,000	Sheep.....	969,000
Milch Cows.....	296,000	Pigs.....	570,000

"THE PROGRESSIVE VALUE OF STOCK

may be gathered from the following table, and you must bear in mind that when I name the price of any Canadian produce the sum named is in 'currency,' unless I distinctly call it sterling value; the simple way to bring which into sterling money is to deduct one-fifth.

1833.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Horses.	10	0	0	to	15	0	0
Working Oxen, per pair.	15	0	0	"	17	10	0
Sheep.	0	5	0	"	0	7	6
Cows.	3	15	0	"	4	0	0
Pigs, of 300 lbs. each, per cwt.	0	12	6	"	0	17	6
Lambs.	0	3	9	"	0	5	0
Oxen for slaughter, per cwt.	0	15	0	"	1	0	0
1850.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Horses.	15	0	0	to	20	0	0
Working Oxen, per pair.	17	10	0	"	20	0	0
Sheep.	0	7	6	"	0	12	6
Cows.	5	0	0	"	6	5	0
Pigs, of 300 lbs. each, per cwt.	0	15	0	"	1	0	0
Lambs.	0	5	0	"	0	7	6
Oxen for slaughter, per cwt.	1	0	0	"	1	5	0
1853.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Horses.	25	0	0	to	35	0	0
Working Oxen, per pair.	20	0	0	"	22	10	0

1853. (Continued.)

Sheep.....	0	17	6	"	1	10	0*
Cows.....	6	5	0	"	7	10	0
Pigs, of 300 lbs. each, per cwt.....	1	5	0	"	1	10	0
Lambs.....	0	10	0	"	0	12	6
Oxen for slaughter, per cwt.....	1	5	0	"	1	10	0†

"It is impossible to estimate the mischief and injury to themselves and the country arising from the retention of large blocks of land in this most favoured part of the Province, to the extent of many thousands of acres each, by land-jobbers and speculators. Every thing is retarded hereby—settlement, roads, schools, progress of all kinds. The Government, however, is about to meet this case, by surveying and offering for sale, on easy terms of payment and low prices, millions of acres of land in both provinces, quite as capable of successful cultivation as those held by these selfish people, who never again will realize the amounts at which they have refused to sell. They deserve no pity and will get none.

"You cannot conceive the singularly cold and dreary appearance of the whole country from the want of hedgerows, and clumps of trees for shade, shelter, and ornament around the homesteads. You may travel hundreds of miles and nothing meets the eye but the interminable snake-fences.

"With the early settlers every tree was a weed of gigantic growth. 'Down with it' was the universal motto. Many persons have wasted and burnt timber to the value of the fee-simple of their estate.

"I submit the following sketch very respectfully to the path-masters, and fence-viewers of Canada, and I leave them to consider which side of the road looks best.



"The answer I invariably got during my early acquaintance with Upper Canada, 'Oh, sir, the hedges won't grow, our winters are so severe.' But there is also another reason—they are too lazy to try! There are plenty of plants growing at their very doors; the English thorn thrives with moderate care; the beech would form an impervious hedge

*Leicesters.

†The present price of stock, &c., will be found in another portion of the work.—EDITOR.

in three years; the buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*) grows with great rapidity, and has the advantage of forming a very thick hedge, and one which, from its medicinal properties, the cattle will not nibble at.

"Upper Canadian farmers are constantly abusing the climate of Lower Canada, but in the neighbourhood of Quebec there are luxuriant hedges for miles round and beautiful clumps of trees of every variety."

No. III.

"LONDON, C. W., Sept. 1856.

"MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

"I have been spending a few weeks in this fine portion of Canada, and am much delighted with all I have seen, and see from day to day. I have not confined myself to the beaten track, but have wandered about beyond the regions of stage-coaches and crowded streets. While I continue to grumble at the absence of all taste for floriculture, at the abundant evidences of the most inconceivably-primitive state of farming, the utter ignorance, practically, of draining, or irrigation, still there is progress!

"You cannot imagine the painful silence which pervades the 'bush.' I have walked hundreds of miles at different times alone, and for hours together I never saw a living creature in the shape of an animal, a bird, or a butterfly. Yet there are many, and beautiful, and rare specimens of all to be found in Canada. Once now and then a *Vanessa Antiopa* would cross my path—then, perchance, the scarlet tanager, *Tanagra rubra*, and the beautiful meadow lark, *Alauda magna*, would delight the stranger for a moment with a sight of their beautiful plumage. We have, among other rare birds, the white-winged crossbill, *Loxia leucoptera*.

"I suppose, however, the taste and the search for these beautiful objects will arise among us one of these days. I know throughout Upper Canada only one English gentleman, Mr. Cottle, of Woodstock, who takes any interest in ornithological pursuits and investigations.

"It will be hardly possible for

'You gentlemen of England
Who live at home at ease,'

to realize what has to be done and is doing here. That nearly **FORTY MILLION ACRES** should have been brought into gradual and productive cultivation—that the immemorial forest should have given place to the waving cornfield, the laden orchard, the pretty village, the thriving town, the stately city—that the placid lake should bear on its broad bosom

splendid steamers, instead of the birch-bark canoe of the poor Indians, and all within sixty years, is matter at once for deep congratulation to the people of Canada, and anxious attention in those who now, or may hereafter, direct her worldly destinies. That much was due, under Providence, to the steady good sense and discretion of Lord Elgin, I am quite convinced, being able to look upon the events of the last five years with no party prejudice. I should really consider it as a serious evil if his lordship should not return to complete those plans of internal improvement, both social and intellectual, which he has indicated, and which the Government is pledged to.

"If the present moment be not wisely improved Canada must retrograde. It is indeed a period of anxious interest, and upon the judgment which those who 'bear rule' display in this crisis of her history much of the future welfare of millions depends. Canadian legislators should bear in mind that they are called upon to make laws for a future

"NATION,

"ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, CANADA!

A nation which I believe to be destined to fill a bright page in the history of the world,—a nation which, remembering her origin and her home, will take an honest pride in endeavoring to imitate, and emulate, and perpetuate the arts and sciences, the literature and the religion, of Great Britain.

"You ask me about the Indians! Poor Indians! They are now a 'feeble folk' and dying out fast. It has been found that the annual gathering of these poor things to receive their 'presents' has led to a good deal of abuse and immorality. The plan suggested of selling the remaining Indian reserves, funding the proceeds, and giving them annuities, may perhaps be more useful to these poor creatures. In any and every case I hope they will be treated with kindness and consideration. England and Canada should never forget the time when the Red-man was their ally, did them good service in their time of need, shed their best blood in the fore-front of many a stricken field, and contributed in no small degree to save Canada to Great Britain.

"I happened to spend a St. George's day in New York, and was gratified at the way in which it was celebrated there. At a dinner I heard the following anecdote about the Indians, which interested me much.

"In replying to a toast, Major Sprague, of the United States army, said:—'Some years ago I was engaged in removing some Indians beyond the Mississippi, and one day when encamped I saw a party approaching me. I took my glass and found they were Indians. I sent out an Indian with the 'Stars and Stripes' on a flag, and the leader of the party immediately displayed the RED CROSS OF ST. GEORGE! I wanted him to exchange flags, but the savage would not, for said he—'I dwell near the Hudson Bay Company, and they gave me this flag, and they told me that it came from my great mother across the great waters, and would protect

me and my wife and children wherever we might go. I have found it as the white man said, and I will never part with it.' 'I could not,' added the gallant officer emphatically, 'but admire the feeling of confidence and the sentiment.'

"Canada deserves to be better known than she is, and I anticipate at no distant day, that Canada will become the fashion for tourists and sportsmen. The country which Lords Derby, Carlisle, Ellesmere, Mr. Godley and Sir Charles Lyell visited with so much pleasure and profit, has attractions for others besides these distinguished gentlemen.

"While I am on this subject I must mention as one of our most pressing wants in Upper Canada—a race of country gentlemen, the sons of our native Canadians.

"Among the scores of young men whom I know, the sons of persons of position and property, there is only one who promises to belong to this class with whom I am acquainted. What on earth these young men do with themselves I can hardly conceive. Instead of bringing into cultivation some of the waste lands which they or their fathers own, their highest ambition seems to be lounging about streets or drawing-rooms, becoming lawyers, clerks, doctors, or 'associate coroners,' of which latter class, Upper Canada can boast more than Great Britain with her thirty millions of inhabitants! The young gentleman to whom I allude is Mr. H. J. Boulton, who lives upon and farms his ample estate, near Toronto, and there, by precept and example, he shows what can be done upon a Canadian farm, and done with profit. He has spent large sums of money in draining and various other improvements, for which he is entitled to the highest praise for the example he thus sets his neighbours, many of whom are becoming gradually convinced of the importance and advantage of the measures recommended by Mr. Boulton. The members of the Legislature, during the last session, paid less attention to this neglect of draining than its vast importance deserves.

"Since the above remarks were printed, I have met with an address delivered by the Honourable Mr. Moore, M. L. C., and President of the Agricultural Society of Mississquoi in the Eastern Townships, which expresses admirably my views upon this subject, and to which I invite the attention of certain young gentlemen leading a life of little utility to themselves or to others.

"When agriculture, as a science (for it is now admitted to rank among the sciences) and as a profession, shall assume that station to which it is entitled, then hundreds, I may say thousands, of young men who are now crowding the different professions, and seeking their way in all the avenues of trade in mercantile pursuits, will find employment in the more useful, and equally honourable occupation of agriculture. The more fully and clearly to illustrate the above sentence, I quote the language of Mr. Hutton, who says, 'that the very nature of the farmer's occupation, which leads him daily and hourly to contemplate the surpassing beauties of the animal and vegetable kingdom, and their striking adaptation to the wants

and requirements of man, lead him more than the townsman, more than the mechanic, more than men of any other occupation, to look through nature up to nature's God: to admire his works and to look with grateful dependence to Him for the continual supply of his bounty.' The beautiful vicissitudes of the ever-going and returning seasons, and the constant variations of climate, remind him, above all others, that though Paul may plant and Apollos water, it is God that giveth the increase. And is not this the great advantage of a farmer's life? Do not our gaols and our law courts attest the fact that above all others the farmer's life is the moral, and therefore the happy life? If he is a benefactor of his country who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, how useful and materially important must be the life of the intelligent farmer! Agriculture, I may say, is of divine origin; in the beginning of the world the first man, Adam, was sent from the garden of Eden to till the ground. And a divine decree was made, that he and his descendants should thenceforth live by tilling the ground.*"

No. IV.

TORONTO, C. W., Dec. 19th, 1859.

"MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

"I am not surprised that Mr. Caird's pamphlet should have caused you and your noble neighbours 'much anxiety about the welfare' of your old friends and parishioners, 'consigned' by you and them to me for settlement in Canada, and of whom several reside on the free grants which, without seeing them, Mr. Caird pronounces 'to be too poor, even when cleared, to be profitable.'

"A reference to Mr. Hutton's able and conclusive answer to Mr. Caird's book will show you official details, proving that on the very road named by Caird, 800 acres of land returned to the settlers on them, during their first year, products representing a market value of £5000.

"And the return for 1859 shows that less than 9000 acres, cropped on this Caird-abused locality, produced crops of a market value of more than 140,000 dollars, or nearly £30,000 sterling.

"I answered Mr. Caird's book at the time of its publication, through the *Hamilton Spectator*; he complained that my answer was written in

*Let those who desire to see what can be done by skill and well-directed labour, go to that part of the Province which Upper Canadians look down upon as an inhospitable country and climate, and see what has been done on their respective estates by Major Campbell, C.B., Mr. D. Price, M.P., Mr. Baby, M.P., the Hon. Mr. DeBeaujeau, M.L.C., and Mr. Logan of Montreal.

a tone of 'acerbity.' I entertained no such feeling against Mr. Caird, but I felt that some decisive mode of expression was called for to counteract the possible effects of a work published by a person of his agricultural reputation, and written in a tone of such confidence.

"I might, however, have saved myself the trouble, for when it was known that Mr. Caird was a mere land-agent for the Illinois Central Railroad, and well paid by them to puff the prairies, his influence ceased, and the few who went from England or Canada to see this wretched district—this treeless, waterless, unhealthy place—returned in disgust.

"The publication of Mr. Caird has evoked many statements from anonymous writers, the insertion of which I avoid. Too many of them are written from a selfish, personal, and purely Upper Canadian point of view, and in their zeal to advocate their own interests and puff their own localities, they have overstated the advantages of this country, and also the disadvantages under which even American authorities admit the Illinois Central District to labour.

"I shall also avoid naming any one particular district or province of Canada, in preference to another, as suitable fields for European settlement. Each province has its peculiar advantages and wants, and having visited all parts of it, I come to the conclusion that the choice of a future home must depend upon the requirements, the tastes, the former pursuits, and the stamina, physical and intellectual, of the intending settler.

"If I were called upon to state shortly the difference between the Upper and Lower Provinces, I should say Upper Canada was a wheat-growing, lower Canada a grazing and dairy country. But you must not understand from this that Upper Canadians cannot raise stock and keep dairies, but that they don't.* Neither do I mean to say that Lower Canada cannot produce wheat. For many years that part of the United Provinces was visited with the midge or weevil, and wheat culture almost ceased. Now they are free from this pest, and Lower Canada this year has splendid crops of wheat, and continues to excel in root crops. Mr. Price, the Member for Chicoutimi, 200 miles below Quebec, assures me that he shall have upwards of 30 bushels an acre of fine wheat on his farm there. The accounts from the Eastern Townships are equally encouraging. In Upper Canada all the crops, except hay, exceed by 33½ per cent. the average of either of the two last years, and 20 per cent. above that of the last seven years. Wheat, wheat, wheat, year after year, seems to have been the summum bonum to which Upper Canadians aspired. There is no agricultural production which they are not able to raise quite as well, if not better, than our American friends on the other side of the noble lake, lying in light and beauty at my very feet. Cousin Jonathan must chuckle over the fact that his Upper Canadian near neighbours on the frontier allowed him in 1857, and there is no doubt in the

*Seven first-class prizes for cattle were taken by Upper Canadians at the great United States Fair held last week at Chicago.

same proportion since, to carry off two million pounds in exchange for broom corn, ashes, &c. :—

Butter.....	£10,000	Indian Corn.....	£100,000
Cheese	41,000!!	Wheat.....	600,000
Flax.....	24,000	Hops.....	5,500!!
Green Fruits	39,000!!	Eggs.....	4,600!!
Flour.....	315,000	Wool.....	10,000
Vegetables... ..	16,000	Cattle.....	120,000
Meats of all kinds.....£200,000!!			

Thus the supineness and the want of enterprise and energy of the present race of Canadian farmers allows the Yankee farmer to beat them in their own markets!

"The agents of the Illinois Central are flooding the Province Show at Kingston with their books and pamphlets. It shall not be my fault if distant and ill-informed persons are not warned in due time to save them from disease, disappointment and ruin. Families are returning by scores from Illinois to settle in Canada, and thus save the wreck of their fortunes. A few weeks since, a farmer and several fine young men, seduced by the glowing picture drawn by Caird of prairie farming went thither, and returned dispirited and disgusted with all they saw and heard. The young men have wisely hired themselves out to learn the ways of this country, the farmer has purchased a farm of 100 acres in the Eastern Townships for five pounds currency per acre, with 60 acres cleared, a good house, and offices, and has gone back to Ireland to bring out his family. Here then is an authentic evidence of the mischief done by this one-sided 'land agent.' The Canadian farmer has an undoubted title to his farm from the Crown; the titles to lands in the Illinois Central, I suspect, neither belong to the railway company nor the United States, but to certain bondholders in England.

Among a variety of letters which I have read in American papers, I subjoin two or three which have all the appearance of authenticity :—

Grayville, White County, Illinois, Aug. 31, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune,

'The wheat crop here when brought to the test of the threshing machine, has sadly disappointed the farmers, and cannot be set down at more than half a crop. Oats and grass light. The late rains have revived late potatoes, and promises a fair crop: early ones, owing to the hot dry weather in June and July, are poor. Corn, especially in the Wabash Bottoms, is excellent.

Yours respectfully,

'SIDNEY SPRING.'

'Sterling, Whiteside County, Illinois, Sept. 5, 1859.

EDITORS *Press and Tribune*,

'As no one has reported the condition of the crops from this vicinity, we would call your attention to the fact that the prospect for any thing but hard times is gloomy indeed. *The frost last week has damaged the corn so that not half the average yield will be realized.* Sweet potatoes and sugar cane have "gone by the board." Farmers in this section did not estimate their wheat and oats as high as many did in other places, and yet, when they came to thresh, they were sadly disappointed at the result; the yield will not bring one half their estimate.

'Mr. Jacob Powell, near here, farms about four hundred acres, and had one hundred and thirty acres of wheat, and thought it a low estimate at twenty bushels to the acre; but when he came to thresh, *the yield was only eleven bushels to the acre.*

'It is so all through this section, and the farmers are in very low spirits, and look for another hard year.

'Yours truly,

'TERRELL & HARPER.'

"Carlisle, Illinois, Sept. 5, 1859.

'MY DEAR BROTHER,

'I have not written to you now for a long time—sorrow and sickness, and misery and disappointment must plead my excuse; and as they must have formed the only subject of my letters, you may the less regret my silence. Indeed, I could not find in my heart to mar, with a detail of my own sufferings, so much comfort and happiness as seem to have fallen to your envied lot; my continued silence should still have saved you from the painful commiseration I know you will feel for me, had not the thought struck me that you might possibly be able to find some one in your neighbourhood who would exchange farms, &c., with me here, if the rage for coming to this *fine* country has reached you, of which I make little doubt, as it seems to have reached every where.

'If I cannot dispose of my property in some such way, (selling it is out of the question), I am doomed, I was going to say, to live in this country, but rather to die; I have had more than a hint of this during the summer: I have suffered dreadfully—you would hardly know me—I am literally and really an old man; but this is not all, my farm has been totally neglected, as I could do nothing, and hiring being impracticable. 'C. W.'

"I could multiply these painful records an hundredfold, but I do not desire to do more than to prove my case, which I can easily do from the sources named, and from Caird's own book.

"The sons of the country gentlemen of England, of their tenant farmers, and the agricultural labourers, should remember this, that Canada, the nearest and most important of British colonies, offers to them all prospects of independence (if not for themselves in all cases, most cer-

tainly for their families), which have been realized by tens of thousands of persons already here, and in store for others, if sober, patient, and industrious, without which qualifications they must neither expect, nor do they deserve to succeed.

"YOU GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND"

must bear in mind that in Upper Canada alone, we have more than 200,000 landowners; that a tenant-farmer is a very 'rare bird;' that the taxes to which these landowners are liable, rarely exceed five cents (3d.) in the pound upon the assessments made by themselves, and that even this small sum is applied to local purposes and improvements—road repairs, schools, &c., &c. They have no rent, no tithes, poor-rates, church-rates, stamp-duties; tea and sugar are cheaper than at home; and nothing is dearer except wearing apparel and bedding, and beer and porter.

"The last two years have been to Canadians a period of anxious solicitude. The usual results of a wild spirit of speculation in town and village lots and wild lands pervaded almost every class among us. Two successive crops of our great staple, wheat, deficient in quantity as well as quality, reduced us to a state of depression unknown before in our brief and prosperous national history; and the merchant at his 'ledger, the farmer in his clearing, and the back-woodsman in the deepest recesses of our forest solitudes, waited and watched for, with trembling anxiety and intense interest, the result of this year's cereal productions. But God, in his goodness, has blessed the work of our hands, and given us more than we could reasonable have asked, and far more than we deserve. In grateful and solemn acknowledgment of which 'blessings of peace and plenty,' His Excellency in Council appointed a day last month as a general holiday and day of thanksgiving throughout the Province, which day was observed with grateful and commendable solemnity."

No. V.

QUEBEC, March 26, 1860.

"MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

"A Quebec paper, *Le Canadien*, &c., &c., in a sensible and temperate article on the very interesting and important subject of emigration, much approves of the wise and liberal policy of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in giving Free Grants (concessions gratuites) in the neighbourhood of the Colonization Roads now made or to be hereafter made; and further states that the success of this enlightened proposal will mainly depend upon the zeal and honesty with which it is carried into effect by those Agents to whom the duty of directing emigration shall be intrusted. The writer recommends that Government should invite the attention of

Norwegians, Germans, Belgians, Swiss, and even French, to the advantages afforded by Canada, with a view of bringing to this country the thousands of adventurers who now go to California, or encounter the murderous climate of South America.

"Various causes have prevented an extensive emigration to this country for the last four years:—

"1. The gold discoveries in Vancouver's Island;

"2. The large sums of money voted by the Governments of New Zealand and Australia for free passages, and other inducements, have tempted many persons to go there, and the result has always been severe distress and disappointment, because the parties who availed themselves of these offers were poor and otherwise totally unfitted for agricultural or domestic callings;

"3. During the greater part of the last three years there have been rumours of war, and actual war, and some of the Continental Powers have discouraged and forbidden emigration;

"4. Great Britain has enjoyed, especially in the rural districts, an unusual degree of prosperity, which has also tended to limit the number of emigrants to this and other countries;

"5. Canada, of late years, has gone through the severe ordeals of self-induced difficulty and deficient crops, and the tidings which have reached home have happily postponed the advent of new settlers, whom we dared not invite during a time of depression. Now, the cloud which has long hung over Canada begins to show a silver lining. To God's good Providence we are indebted for one of the best cereal crops with which we have been blessed for twenty years—the finances of the country, embarrassed by over-trading at one time, and its inevitable result of diminished imports since, are rapidly recovering from the pressure of wild speculations and deficient harvests. We have had a stern, but just and salutary lesson, and it will be long before our merchants and farmers will allow themselves to be again seduced from their legitimate duties, by too great haste to get rich by very dangerous and equivocal means.

"The Honourable Mr. Vankoughnet deserves the highest praise for the prudent forethought which has distinguished his administration of the Emigration Department. Three years since he announced that he was not prepared to yield to popular clamour and invite 'a promiscuous rush of immigrants.' He first ascertained, upon authority, what classes of settlers were most needed, and then he gave his sanction to the publication of such works as gave a temperate and truthful view of Canada, as regards her climate and resources. To other parties belongs the discredit of having, by unauthorized and untruthful statements, induced many hundreds, unfitted for any employment in Canada, to come here.

"It may not, perhaps, be known to the Editor of the *Canadien*, that a work on Canada, translated into French, German, and Norwegian, has been circulated on the Continent, and now that the prospects of the country justify the step, additional industry will be used to disseminate

this information. A map has been published, under Mr. Vankoughnet's directions, which shows every county and township of Upper and Lower Canada, and contains, by a novel mode of illustration, a vast variety of information about our minerals, fisheries, &c., &c. I look upon this map, and a pamphlet just now completed, as the very best of agents to be employed in making us known. A glance at this map, and proper attention to the pamphlet, will do more than a hundred lectures:—

‘Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures,
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.’

“The words of the lecturer are soon forgotten and unheeded; the written advice and the many-coloured chart make a lasting impression, and can be again and again referred to with increased interest and continued instruction. A gentleman is now in Germany to carry out the important object of conveying information. Mr. Hawke (one of the Canadian Government Emigration Agents), whose experience extends over nearly fifty years of colonial life, has opened an office in Liverpool with a similar object, a step which I think will be attended with the happiest results. During the coming summer Canada will be talked of more than ever, and thousands will visit a country which only requires to be seen and known, to have her capabilities duly appreciated. It will be our own fault if we allow the coming opportunity of honestly ‘advertising’ ourselves to be neglected.

“CANADA now seems to be a land of kindling energies. The wonderful success which had attended her up to a certain period, led too many of us to neglect those pursuits, and that steady course of toil and industry our hereditary lot, without which no one can or deserves to prosper—

————— ‘Deus ipse colendi
Haud facilem esse viam voluit.’

“The trials of these years have forced upon us attention to enterprises which will eventually emancipate us from European markets, and from which we ought long since to have become free. In manufacturing matters we hear of woollen and cotton factories—in agricultural affairs draining is talked of, and even the word ‘irrigation’ has been whispered into wondering ears—the accumulations of manure which had remained for a generation unheeded, are gradually finding their way into arable lands impoverished by repeated crops of the same grain—there is, moreover, a merry sound of returning prosperity in our crowded cities, on our noble lakes, in the deep solitudes of our forest homes,—que nous en profitons.

“Our Revenue returns are most satisfactory, the taxes necessary for the due administration of the public service are raised in such a way that the least possible pressure falls upon the masses, the municipal and local taxes are very small, the necessities of life are cheap, and wages fair—our great staple, wheat, has reached a remunerative price—cleared farms with suitable buildings can be bought, or rented with the option of purchase, on very favourable terms—millions of acres of wild lands, most of

which are covered with valuable timber, can be purchased from the Government in various parts of Upper and Lower Canada, at sums varying from two to four shillings an acre, payable by instalments extending over four years.

"The yeoman of Great Britain gives £3 sterling per acre per annum for land of less value than he can rent here for 15s. currency, including all taxes! It is from this class we should like to see a large immigration, for their sakes and our own. Cleared farms can now be rented, all over both provinces, on the terms I have named. There are hundreds of farms in both provinces, provided with all requisite buildings, well watered and fenced, to be purchased at from £5 to £10 sterling per acre, upon which 30 bushels of wheat per acre, and other produce in proportion (with firewood for the chopping), can be grown. There never was a better time for the British yeoman, with a capital of from £100 to £5000, to cast his lot among us.

"Canada offers to large and small capitalists a great variety of securities in which money may be invested with the utmost confidence, and for which interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in London, can be obtained. These securities consist of mortgages upon cleared farms and other productive property of ample value and undoubted title, our system of registration of deeds and the sworn assessment of value rendering fraud almost impossible. There are, also, municipal debentures, some of which are guaranteed by the Government, which will pay 8 per cent.—shares in some of our banks pay even more. There is a class of persons at home who, with a view of increasing their incomes, purchase annuities. By investing money in Canada, an equal income can be obtained, AND THE PRINCIPAL SAVED!

"Canada possesses unrivalled railway facilities whereby access is obtained to the principal markets of our own country, and also to those of the United States. Our own St. Lawrence promises to be the great highway of travel from east to west—stately steamers and the white-winged messengers of commerce are borne on her broad bosom full-freighted with the necessities and luxuries of life. The recent commercial treaty with France affords a new field for enterprise. With proper management Quebec may recover her lost trade with the West Indies. The Reciprocity Act, between ourselves and our cousins on the other side of the frontier, is attended with beneficial results in a commercial as well as a social point of view.

"We Canadians entertain no feelings but those of amity towards our American brethren. There is no desire on either side for territorial aggrandisement at the expense of the other, or for any closer political connection than that which now exists. Each nation has before it a noble mission over an ample field; and for the due cultivation of this vast space, socially, morally, and religiously, we shall assuredly have to give account. A talent of inestimable value is committed to our joint keeping which we cannot, without guilt, allow to remain unimproved,—a

jewel lent to us which we are bound to keep untarnished, remembering that we all had a common origin, have a common language, and a common faith, and are treading a path which we pray may lead to a common home, and a glorious heritage above."

No. VI.

QUEBEC, June, 1860.

"MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

"In a former letter is recorded the result of the first year's experiment upon the Free Grant Roads, which, under the many disadvantages of a new mode of life, must be considered a great success.

"The result of the second year is still more encouraging. The number of adults on these lines now amounts to nearly 1000 persons of all nations, of whom about one-half are Irish, they are the owners of 100,000 acres of freehold land, every acre of which I verily believe will in a few years be worth twenty dollars an acre. The agents upon this road are highly respectable and trustworthy gentlemen, and they announce to the Minister of Agriculture that the valuation put by them upon the produce of this land is a very low one; that many of the settlers spent too much time in hunting and shooting; the results of which are mentioned in the following table, under the heads of 'Fur,' 'Deer,' &c. Fish, too, are omitted, although the district affords them in such quantities as to form no inconsiderable portion of the maintenance of a family, summer and winter. And yet these lands rendered to their owners produce, the money value of which is not less than \$40, (£10) an acre, upon the 4000 acres under crop last year.

"Now these free grants are situated in the same district where several

"BLOCKS OF LANDS OF 50,000 ACRES

are offered to the country gentlemen and farmers of England, at 2s. an acre cash!

"These Free Grant Roads lead to many of them, and very much enhance their value. I allude now more particularly to those announced for sale, and marked on the new map in the counties of Victoria, Peterborough and Addington.

"You will observe that these returns do not include the many useful things which the forest and lakes produce in abundance—hops, wild fruits, fish, &c.

**"RESULT OF THE FREE GRANT SYSTEM IN UPPER
CANADA.—THE SECOND YEAR.**

OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD.			BOBCAYGEON ROAD.	HASTINGS ROAD.
Wheat....	8,515 bushels at \$1 00 ..	\$8515	\$1620	\$4350
Oats.....	842) " 0 50 ..	4210	....	1990
Barley....	395 " 0 60 ..	237	....	167
Corn.....	202 " 1 00 ..	202	500	186
Peas.....	245 " 1 00 ..	245	....	175
Potatoes...	22450 " 0 50 ..	11225	10350	9486
Turnips ...	1580 " 0 15 ..	207	3080	4219
Hay.....	149 tons at 16 00 ..	2384	320	2020
Straw.....	308 " 5 00 ..	1540	....	....
Sugar.....	5650 lbs. at 0 12 ..	678	800	961
Molasses...	325 gallons at 1 00 ..	325	240	....
Pork.....	164 barrels at 16 00 ..	2624	....	....
Potash....	85 " 22 00 ..	1870	150	2949
Soap.....	4660 lbs. at 0 10 ..	466	....	....
Ashes.....	9100 bushels at 0 05 ..	455	....	....
Sawed lumber.....			300	1000
Shingles.....			150	162
Deer.....			700	....
Furs.....			1500	....

ADDINGTON ROAD.

Wheat.. { 472 bus. W'r. Wheat	Molasses.....	748 gals.
2432 " Spring "	Pork.....	13295 lbs.
Oats.... 4455 "	Potash.....	73 bar.
Barley .. 348 "	Sawed Lumber....	164000 feet.
Pease... 333 "	Shingles.....	291000 M.
Potatoes. 11655 "	Deer.....	103
Turnips.. 11075 "	Furs.....	416 dolls.
Hay..... 319 tons.	Vinegar.....	893 galls.
Sugar... 16158 lbs.		

"I will conclude this letter with a warning upon a point, the want of attention to which is rendering many a fine farm almost worthless, viz. the impolicy of repeated wheat-crops without manure, and the experience of a Canadian farmer as to the periods for planting, sowing and reaping.

"The inevitable result of continually planting the same kind of crop upon the same ground for twenty years in succession, with little or no pains to recruit the exhausted soil, has thus been alluded to in the valuable Prize Essay of Professor Hind on the 'Climate of Canada.'

*Exclusive of cooper-work, valued at \$52,000, &c., &c.

PPER

HASTINGS
ROAD.

\$4350

1990

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"Within five and twenty or thirty miles of Toronto the better class of farmers consider thirty bushels of wheat to the acre an average crop; and this return is obtained in spite of all the imperfections of a comparatively primitive system of husbandry. If half the care were bestowed upon the preparation of land for wheat which is devoted to that operation in Great Britain, fifty, instead of thirty bushels to the acre, would be the average yield on first class farms. It must be borne in mind that subsoil draining is unknown among our farmers; that top-dressing in the fall with long dung is never practised; a proper rotation of crops scarcely ever adopted; frequent repetitions of the same crop general: farm-yard manure applied without any previous preparation; and yet, under all these disadvantages of ART, NATURE, with her fertile soil, and admirable agricultural climate, produces most abundant crops when she is not too grossly abused.'

"And again—

"One fact, however, appear to be certain that in a very few years the farmers in the front townships of Western Canada will be compelled to pay more attention than hitherto to the cultivation of a variety of crops. Independently of that deterioration of the soil, which, as a general rule, must result from a frequent repetition of the same kind of crop, and the absence of cheap special fertilizers, the aspect of coming years induces the belief that the price of Canada's staple agricultural production—wheat—will not maintain even its present diminished range. It is, in fact, at the present time, a matter not only of individual, but also of national importance, that farmers should turn a careful attention to the agricultural productions of other countries, and endeavour to see how far they, by their introduction into this province, may be made to assist and develop its husbandry. It is equally a matter of individual and national importance that every earnest well-wisher of Western Canada should contribute his mite to elevate the industry of the country, and extend the knowledge of her capabilities to the tens of thousands across the seas, who would willingly, and even joyfully, make this fertile British Province their home, had they confidence in its climate and soil.'

"SOWING, PLANTING, AND REAPING SEASONS.

"Generally speaking, the snow is off, and the ground is fit for ploughing between the 25th of April and the 1st of May.

Pease may be sown up to the 20th of May.

Indian Corn do. do. 20th do.

Spring Wheat do. do. 15th do.

Swedish Turnips do. do. 25th do.

Aberdeen do. do. 10th of July.

Oats do. do. do. 1st of June.

Potatoes do. do. do. 24th do.

"Cabbage seed is planted in a box about the 15th of April, and transplanted to the open ground by 1st of June.

Haying (mowing) generally commences about the 12th of July. An acre and a quarter is the average quantity of meadow that a man will cut per diem. The expense of saving the hay is considerably less than in England. It may be judged of by the fact that light meadow has been known to have been cut and put into the barn on the same day. The more usual system, however, is to shake it out soon after being cut, then to rake it into 'wind-rows,' make small stacks of it by the evening, and next evening put it into large stacks or the barn.

"The reaping of the wheat that has been sown in the fall (autumn) begins about 1st of August. If it be not lodged it can be 'cradled,'—which means being cut with an implement called a cradle, resembling a scythe, and by means of which a man will cut at least four times as much as with the reaping-hook.

"Spring Wheat comes in about 10th of August, and may also be 'cradled' if not lodged.

"Oats is usually fit for cutting by the 14th of August, and is most frequently 'cradled.'

"Pease ripen by the 5th August, and are cut with the scythe and reaping-hook.

"Indian Corn is gathered in about the 8th September, and it takes about four men to the acre. Women and children are almost as useful at this work.

"Potatoes ripen according to the time at which they have been planted. They are taken out with the hoe, and at this work, too, the women and children are found useful. The taking out of potatoes costs nearly as much labour as the planting of them.

"By the 10th of October the harvest is generally housed, and then underbrushing—which cannot be done in winter in consequence of the deep snow—is commenced. Potash is now being made, and sleighs, &c., put in order for the winter's work.

"Potash is very remunerative to the farmer, and requires but little skill in the manufacture. The kettle and coolers necessary cost about £14; but they are always supplied on credit by the storekeepers in the neighbourhood, who are paid in potash or other farm produce. The ashes of 2½ acres of ordinary hard-wood land should be sufficient to make a barrel of potash, say of the second quality, and for this the owner should receive thirty dollars (£7 10s.), after deducting all expenses of carriage, storage, &c."

No. VII.

"DIARY OF FARM OPERATIONS IN CANADA.

TORONTO, May, 1860.

"MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

"I have often been asked for a detailed account of the operations upon a block of wild land, or a partially-cleared farm. I have lately met with a little work, published in 1843, called 'The Emigrant to British North America,' which gives the desired information. Of course much improvement has been made in farming implements and other agricultural improvements since that time, but the same hard work has still to be done by the newly-arrived emigrant, who, however, now-a-days possesses advantages incalculably greater than could have been expected in so short a period as that intervening between 1843 and 1860.

"April 10th. *—Returned, with my hired man Richard, and a load, with a horse and ox-cart, from Montreal, forty miles, two days on the road, which is very bad, the frost not quite out of the ground—my loading all safe, consisting of the following items: a plough 17 dollars, two axes 8s. each—harrow teeth—8s. for a bush harrow, in shape of the letter A—two logging chains 10s. each—two scythes and stones 9s. 8d.—one spade 3s.—one shovel 4s.—one dung-fork 2s. 6d.—two steel pitchforks 3s. 6d. each—three augers, 1, 1½ and 2 inches, 1bs.—one barrel of pork 20 dollars—one barrel of N. shore herrings 5 dollars—two barrels of flour 27s. 6d. each—twenty apple-trees, and six plum-trees, at 2s. each—sixteen gooseberry-bushes and grape-vines, at 1s. 3d. each, amounting to £21 2s. 2d.

"Put my apple-trees, &c., into a hole in the garden—got a good cup of tea, saw my horse and oxen well taken care of, and went to bed—thus ended the first day of my new mode of life.

"April 11th.—My man Richard fed and watered the cattle—got breakfast with some difficulty, owing to the want of many things we ought to have got in Montreal; we had no frying-pan, for instance—herrings superb—being Sunday, went to church, morning and afternoon.

"April 12th.—Up at daylight—reprimanded Richard for being out too late the night before, planted my apple, plum trees, &c., in what had been an apology for a garden—mended the fence round it—broke open our pork barrel, found it good—had some for dinner—knocked the spout off the new tea-kettle, of course cracked before—worse off than ever for cooking-utensils—borrowed a frying-pan, and boiled potatoes for dinner in a forty-gallon pot—two cows calved, and a ewe yeanned two lambs.

"April 13th.—Got a supply of cooking-apparatus at a shop in the neighbouring village—commenced ploughing for wheat, making garden,

*The first of this month may be considered generally as the commencement of the agricultural year.

&c. Hired another man for the summer at ten dollars per month, same as I gave Richard—another cow calved. This was considered a very early spring, but I have since sown wheat, on this day, two years consecutively, and might have done so oftener, had it been otherwise convenient.

"April 14th.—Hired a housekeeper at four dollars a month—sowed onions, beets, sallad, &c.,—new man Charles mending fences—drawing rails with the horse and cart—Richard still ploughing with the oxen—myself at the garden—bought four cows at 18 dollars each—two of them calved a month before—made a harrow.

"April 15th.—Sowed wheat after washing it with brine and drying it with lime—Charles harrowed it in with the horse—four bushels (our measure, which is nearly the same as imperial,) upon three and a half acres, according to the custom of the country—planted early peas and sowed garden seeds—Richard still ploughing—two ewes yeaned.

"April 16th.—Charles and myself making fence—one of the new cows calved—ploughing for potatoes and corn, first time.

"April 17th.—Same as yesterday, and same to the end of the month, except that we sowed about four acres of oats and peas mixed.

"May 1st.—All at work on the roads—finished our highway duty.

"May 2nd.—Sunday—All to church.

"May 3rd.—One of the men churned before breakfast, with a swing-churn, lately invented—cut up a little fire-wood—too warm to plough with oxen in the middle of the day—all making fence.

"May 4th and 5th.—Wet days—made four rakes and handled and ground the new axes, one having been partially ground and a temporary handle in it before—cleared out and repaired the barn.

"May 6th.—Fine again—land too wet to plough—making fences—Richard went to the mill with a few bushels of oats to be made into meal—got the horse shod.

"May 7th.—Very warm and sultry—ploughing for Indian corn by daylight, left off at 10, and commenced again at 4 p. m., continued till dark—carting stones off the corn land—finishing my garden—got home the grist sent away yesterday.

"May 8th.—One of the principal farmers of the settlement killed by a tree falling upon him. Work same as yesterday until noon, when we all went to assist in raising a wooden building for a barn 40 feet by 30 for one of our neighbours.

"May 9th.—Sunday.—All went to church—I need not again mention this, as we never allowed any thing to interfere with this duty. A tremendous thunderstorm.

"May 10th and 11th.—Drawing manure for Indian corn, ploughing it in, &c.

"May 12th and 13th.—Same work as two preceding days—and planting Indian corn and pumpkins—attended funeral of the neighbour killed on the 8th.

"May 14th and 15th.—Sowed more oats and finished planting Indian corn—killed a fat calf—sold one quarter for 5s. and the skin for the same.

"May 16th.—Sunday.

"May 17th.—To end of month clearing up an old 'Slash,' which term has previously been defined; drawing the logs together with the oxen; then piling and burning them. One wet day, sheared the sheep, which were got in before the rain came on. Commenced planting corn on the new clearing.

"June 1st and 2nd.—Sowing one and a half acres of oats on the clearing; Richard ploughing the potato land second time; Charles drawing out manure and spreading it before him; myself planting potatoes with a hoe after him: it may be here remarked, that before the stumps are all out, or nearly so, it is not possible to drill up land for this crop.

"June 3rd.—Finished the potatoes and reckoned up my crop—stands as follows: wheat three and half, peas three, oats five, Indian corn six, potatoes five and a half—in all, twenty three acres—meadow twenty, pasture thirteen, partially cleared twenty, added to the twenty-three, make seventy-six acres. It may be remembered here, that I said my farm contained about fifty acres of cleared land, whereas I make out seventy-six acres, but I did not then take into the account neither the twenty acres partially cleared, nor the six or seven I cleared myself.

"June 4th.—A holiday, which I have always kept in commemoration of the birth of good King George III., of blessed memory.

"June 5th.—Went to a training, as it is here called. All the men in the country, with some trifling exceptions, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, capable of bearing arms, are obliged by law to muster once a year; and this constitutes the militia of the province.

"June 6th.—Sunday.—I witnessed on this evening a splendid and gorgeous sunset, far surpassing any thing of the kind I had ever seen at home. Even a sunset in Italy, as a commissariat officer, settled on a farm near me, who had served in that country, declared could not be compared to it.

"June 7th to 15th.—Finished mending and making fences. Made a road through a little swamp near the rear of my farm, where I had commenced a clearing; carting out upon it an accumulated heap of chips from the front of my wood-shed; put up a small building behind my garden, which, though not always to be found on a farm-stand here, is not the less necessary.

"June 16th to end.—Hoeing corn and potatoes; excessively hot, thermometer, one day, 86 in the shade; sowed an acre of turnips on my new clearing.

"July 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.—Finished hoeing Indian corn the second time, and making fences.

"July 5th.—Wet day; ground scythes and hung them.

"July 6th.—Commenced mowing.

"July 15th.—Finished haying without a drop of rain; very hot.

"July 16th.—A fearful thunderstorm; burned a log-barn in the neighbourhood, or, as some suppose, the accident happened from a man going into it with a lighted pipe, to prevent which has been a great source of trouble to me whenever I have employed Canadian labourers; killed another fat calf.

"July 17th.—Finished off my hay-stacks.

"July 18th.—Sunday.—To church; clergyman absent at a distant settlement; prayers, and a sermon read by the school-master; weather quite cool, as is usual after a violent thunderstorm.

"July 19th.—Commenced hoeing corn the third time, or rather cutting up with the hoe whatever weeds had grown since the last hoeing; sold 200 pounds of butter, at 8d. per pound; cut first cucumber.

"July 20th to end of month.—Finished hoeing corn and potatoes; commenced clearing new land by cutting down the under brush, and piling it in heaps ready for burning, this I did upon thirty acres of woodland during the rest of the summer when I found I could spare a day for that purpose, and in the winter cut down the large trees, and then into lengths for piling in heaps to burn. The summer is the best season for commencing to clear land, because the brush is in full leaf, which, when dry, helps to burn-it, all which a person soon learns when he comes to the country, but would doubtless like to know something about it before.

August 2nd.—Attending a meeting of the principal inhabitants about repairing the roof of the church steeple; gave a dollar towards the expense. Bought a pew, £6. The two men underbrushing. First new potatoes. Bought a sickle and a cradle scythe—made the cradle, having had the fingers blocked out before—a very difficult thing to make.

"August 4th to 7th.—Clearing part of the underbrushed land, for winter wheat—same until 10th, when I began reaping and cradling—continued until 21st—finished harvesting except one and a quarter acre of late oats and the Indian corn—cut first melon, but I am very late.

"August 31st.—Resumed clearing land—killed a lamb.

"September 1st to 10th.—Same work, and sowed three acres of winter wheat—commenced making potash from the ashes I have saved when clearing the land.

September 11th to 22nd.—At the under-brushing—continued at the potash till I made two barrels, which I sold for something over £15—my neighbour's cattle broke into my Indian corn, but did little damage.

"September 23rd.—Wet day—threshing and dressing up one and a half bushel of wheat and eight of oats—sent them to mill at night—oats weighed forty-eight pounds.

September 24th.—Got home grist—oats produced 2cwt. 0qr. 14lbs.—Got a certificate from the miller and a farmer of the weight of the oats—forty pounds being the general average weight of good oats. Made a wooden box as a steamer for my boiler—box containing twelve bushels.

"September 25th.—Commenced ploughing—had a cow dried up and bled, and turned into the best feed to make beef.

"An ox, belonging to my neighbour, being one of the cattle which broke into my corn, died of a surfeit, as was supposed, of such rich succulent food as the green corn. This made him mend his portion of the line of fence between my farm and his, which I never could get him to do before.

"September 27th.—Commenced steaming pumpkins for my hogs—shut them up—threshed five bushels of peas and oats, had them ground to mix with the pumpkins—fed the hogs with raw food for some weeks before—made a hog-trough by hollowing out a pine log. Went to a squirrel-hunt, which I must give some account of.

"Some years, when the nuts in the woods are plentiful, the squirrels are so numerous as to do great damage to the Indian corn, when a conspiracy like the following is entered into for the destruction of them, as well as of all enemies that may be met with, whose depredations are chiefly confined to this valuable crop. All the men young and old for miles around form themselves into two bands, each under a captain, and whichever gets the least quantity of game, has to pay for a ball and supper at the village tavern, for the whole. Each kind of animal being reckoned according to its importance, thus, the right paw of a bear counts for 400, of a racoon 100, squirrel 1, right claw of a crow, woodpecker, or blue jay 1, &c. By daylight of the morning of the muster, the woods were all alive with the eager hunters, and in the after part of the day, the fields were swarming with groups of women and children with provisions and amunition for their several partizans, and to disburthen them of their spoils—it was truly a season of merry and joyous holiday, in which all business and work was suspended; many a small party spent sleepless nights watching for bears and racoons, for it is only then they come out; this lasted for three days, when we all met at the tavern to count up our spoils in trembling anxiety for the award of two judges appointed to decide upon the claim for victory. The party I belonged to had 2 bears, counting 800, 4 racoons, 400, 473 squirrels, 27 crows, 105 blue jays and woodpeckers: counting altogether 1,835, and yet we lost, as the other party had nearly the same, besides one bear more.

‘The child may rue that was unborn
The hunting of that day.’

"September 29th and 30th.—Richard ploughing. Charles and I gathering Indian corn; at night had a ‘bee,’ a term used for a mustering together of the neighbours, to assist in any work which would puzzle an individual to do alone, when all the young men and boys in the settlement came to help me to husk it. Got the first premium for it from the Agricultural Society.

"October 1st and 2nd.—Same work—evening to husking bee at a neighbours.

"October 4th to 7th.—Ploughing—finished getting in the Indian corn, cutting the cornstalks, husking ourselves at night what little we had gathered during the day; collected and brought home pumpkins.

"October 8th to 9th.—Binding corn-stalks and stacking them up to dry; collected and brought home pumpkins.

"October 11th.—Got in remainder of pumpkins, and the onions.

"October 12th.—Stacked corn-stalks, and fenced them round, together with the hay-stack.

"October 13th.—Commenced digging potatoes.

"October 14th to 20th.—Finished taking up potatoes, 800 bushels. ploughed over the land to the end of the month—ploughing, clearing, land, &c. Hired Charles for the winter for seven dollars a month.

"October 22nd.—The boundless, measureless forest, the stupendous wilderness of woods which overwhelms the whole face of the country, exhibited in the bright sunshine and the pure atmosphere of this lovely morning, a picture as novel as it was beautiful in the eyes of a stranger; for instead of waving their luxuriant foliage over mountain, hill, and valley, in the same rich though monotonous hue of living green, the trees now had assumed a colouring which, in brilliancy and variety, exceeded all description. The soft maple is the first to commence this gorgeous display by changing to a rich crimson; the sugar maple then follows in similar though more sombre tints, variegated with the yellow of the trembling poplar, the orange and gold of the beech, and the sere brown of the butter-nut, while the sturdy oak maintains his deep green, in defiance of these harbingers of winter.

"November 1st.—Same work, and getting in turnips and cabbages, and all other garden stuffs. Took in the cows at night. 350 bushels of turnips.

"November 2nd.—First hard frost—could not plough till noon—clearing, &c.

"November 3rd to 20th.—Underbrushing cutting firewood. Cattle out all day, and only the cows in at night. Hard frost: no more ploughing, I suppose.

"November 21st.—First snow; took in all the cattle.

"November 22nd.—A thaw and wet day. Threshing more grain for the hogs—sent it to the mill.

November 23rd to 30th.—Ploughing again one day. Clearing. Killed a sheep; hard frost again, but fine weather, called the Indian summer, with a slight smoky haziness in the atmosphere, through which the sun is seen with a deadened lustre, something like a full moon.

"December 1st to 4th.—Indian summer continues. Clearing and chopping.

"December 5th.—Killed my hogs.

"December 6th.—Fall of snow. Threshing. Cutting up and salting pork.

"December 7.—Drawing wood home for fuel in the log, with the horses and oxen, not being snow enough to draw it on the sled.

"December 8th and 9th.—Made an ox-sled. Cutting firewood.

"December 10th and 11th.—Drawing fire-wood as on the 7th.

"December 13th.—Snow-storm. Threshing.

"December 14th.—Drawing in stack of corn-stalks to give to the cattle instead of hay, which I cannot yet get at in my barns, it being covered with grain, and not wishing to cut into my hay-stack till I should have room enough to take it all in at once.

"December 15th.—Commenced cutting down the trees on the land I had underbrushed, and chopping them into lengths for piling. Cutting fire-wood and drawing it. Cutting, splitting, and drawing out rails for fences, and drawing out timber for a new barn. Threshing, and tending the cattle; getting out hemlock logs for the saw-mill, for boards for the new barn, drawing them home and making shingles, occupied our time all winter, with the exception of my journey to Montreal with butter and a few bushels of grain, which I sold, and, with the proceeds, bought some groceries and other necessities, preparatory to my anticipated change of circumstances.

"In the following spring it was the 20th of April before the snow was all off the ground, when vegetation commenced, and progressed with a rapidity unknown to the British Isles; it is indeed a disadvantage for the snow to go away earlier."

No. VIII.

TORONTO, August 17th, 1860.

"MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

"I know of no reason why the two families you name, with the capital they have, should not come out at once. Let them go to —— or ——, or some one of the small towns on the lake or river between Brockville and Cobourg, near which they have determined to settle, and they will have many opportunities during the winter, the 'horrors' of which are very much exaggerated at home, of finding some suitable farms. They can live cheaper in Canada than in England. Our harvest this year is the most abundant ever known, and is all safely housed. I have completed a conditional arrangement for the rental of the three farms for M——, T——, and L——, at 12s. per acre per annum for the cleared part, with the option of purchase within four years: the local taxes may amount to three more. I send a copy of the agreement, but I do not like the responsibility of concluding the arrangement until they have seen the property. There are good houses and buildings upon all the farms, and before the end of September, there will be on an average thirty acres of fall wheat sown upon each, which they can have at a valuation, as well as any part of the hay straw, and stock they like.

"I shall be truly happy to see these sons of my old school and college

friend, and I hope their example may be followed by hundreds of the sons of country gentlemen and tenant farmers. Canada affords more examples of success in commercial and agricultural pursuits than any other colony in the history of the world; and the longer I live here the more strongly I am persuaded of its value and importance as a field for emigration, and the more I am surprised that a colony presenting so many advantages from its fertility and wealth of various kinds, and unrivalled facilities of rapid communication with the United States and European markets, should not have attracted a larger number of Agriculturists, at all events to occupy and improve the millions of acres of productive soil of which, as yet, 'the mower filleth not his hand, neither he that bindeth up the sheaves his bosom.' His hand who fed the multitude in the wilderness and the prophet in the desert is not shortened, and if duly sought he will be as present a help in the backwoods of Canada as in the thronged mart or the crowded city!

"Hitherto the vast wealth of Canada has scarcely been made known. The establishment of free ports at Gaspé and Sault St. Marie, the former famous for its inexhaustible fisheries, second only to Newfoundland, and the latter for its mineral wealth, the abolition of the tolls on the St. Lawrence, &c., &c., show a degree of bold reliance upon our resources which does honour to the forethought and ability of our 'Chancellor of the Exchequer,' Mr. Galt.

"As to the minerals of Canada, we have one of great value which deserves especial notice. Lower Canada is, as far as is yet known, the only country which possesses a rich titaniferous ore capable of making alloys of great excellence, the influence of which upon iron and steel has lately been mentioned by your eminent metallurgist, Mr. Mushet, in the 'Engineer.' The ore found in New Zealand only possesses 8 per cent. of the oxide of titanium, while that of Canada exceeds 50 per cent., and can be had in any quantity.

"We have, too, another almost unknown and entirely neglected source of wealth in the fish offal on the St. Lawrence, the annual value of which thrown away in the fisheries of the St. Lawrence is enormous. This offal properly prepared would supply the farmers of Great Britain with manure for a hundred years to come, and is within ten days' reach by steamers and three weeks by sailing vessels.

"As to manufactures in Canada I have little to say; we ought to have them; but as long as our leading merchants derive such enormous profits from imports they are not likely to promote the scheme your friends contemplate. There could be no doubt of its entire success. Flax and hemp thrive amazingly here, and the cotton from the Southern States passes our doors to be made up in the States or England and be returned here!

"I know of no place in Canada better suited to the objects sought than Cornwall, where there is an unrivalled water-power: it is very central, and, as you will see from the map and plan I have sent you, it has ready access to all parts of Canada and the States by rail or steamboat, and to

and from England by the St. Lawrence in the summer and Portland in the winter.

"In the township of Delaware, a few miles from London, C. W., there is also a fine site for a manufactory; the owner of which, as well as the one at Cornwall, will contribute largely towards its erection. Our Canadian Thames, which is here pronounced as it is spelt, flows through this property in an ample stream.

"The Prince will be welcomed with great enthusiasm, especially in Lower Canada, where a more conservative tone of feeling exists than here. His visit will do us and you all a great deal of good in many ways, and among other things you will find out where Canada is! When the Prince landed at Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia, the Times and other papers announced 'THE PRINCE IN CANADA!' When he did touch Canadian soil at Gaspé you at home seemed sorely puzzled!

"A lady of position in —shire has commissioned me to buy some property for her younger sons. She first, however, desires to know how far the property is from the Black-foot Indians; and upon my announcing that I could not promise one within 2000 miles, she desired me to complete the arrangement.

SPORTING IN CANADA.

"Let no man come to settle in Canada for the sake of sporting. He who has time for a few weeks' amusement will find a variety of game in certain remote districts, and for certain short periods of the year. In answer to the questions of — on this point, I answer that the following are some of the kinds of game we have, (I don't include deer, bears, wolves, foxes, moose, cariboo; all these are to be had, if diligently sought for, but are seldom found in the settled parts,) viz., rabbits, pheasants, grouse, partridges, woodcocks, snipe, heath-hens, ptarmigan, &c., &c.

"Deer are found in almost every part of the province, moose and cariboo generally in the Lower Province and even a few miles from Quebec.

"The rabbit is the *Lepus Americanus*. It does not burrow like our rabbit, but lives under the stumps of trees. It becomes quite white in winter, and hundreds may be had daily in the markets of Quebec. The prairie rabbit, found in the Western States, has very much the look and colour of a leveret three parts grown.

"Our pheasant is the *Tetrao Umbellus*; our partridge is the quail, *Ortyx Virginiensis*; our heath-hen, the *Tetrao Cupido*; our grouse, the *Tetrao Canadensis*; our woodcock, the *Philoheda Minor*, and is not half the size of the English bird. Snipes and ducks are plentiful in certain districts and for short periods.

"Immense quantities of quails are brought to our Canadian cities from the western states in the winter, packed in ice. All the game in Canada, except the wild turkey, is dry and with little flavour. I have seen ptarmigan in Quebec as white as snow, and about the size of a pigeon.

"Sportsmen every where should feel much indebted to the Honourable John Prince, M. L. C., a thorough sportsman and English gentleman, for having introduced and carried through Parliament a bill for the better protection of game in Upper Canada, by which it is enacted that :—

"No deer or fawn, elk, moose, or cariboo, shall be hunted, taken, or killed, between the first day of January and the first day of September in any year.

"No wild turkey, grouse, partridge, or pheasant, shall be hunted, taken or killed, between the first day of February and the first day of September in any year.

"No quail shall be taken or killed between the first day of February and the first day of October in any year.

"No woodcock shall be taken or killed between the first day of March and the fifteenth day of July in any year.

"No wild swan, goose, duck, widgeon, or teal, shall be hunted, taken or killed, between the first day of April and the first day of August in any year.

"No deer, wild turkey, grouse, partridge or pheasant, quail or woodcock, shall be trapped or taken by means of traps, nets, snares, springs, or other means of taking such birds, other than by shooting, at any time whatever.

Fish abound in almost every part of both provinces. There is scarcely a township which has not in it lakes abounding with various kinds of fish, of large size and delicious flavour. The brooks in Upper Canada are said to have abounded with 'speckled trout,' but I never heard of any one using any steps to stock these streams with more.*

*Here again, as a sportsman, I must mention with pleasure and gratitude the efforts made by Mr. Nettle, of Quebec, the Superintendent of Fisheries, for the artificial propagation of salmon wherewith to stock the rivers near Quebec. Too much praise, too, cannot be given to Mr. Whiteher, of the Fisheries Department of the Crown Land Office, for his exertions, which have resulted in stringent regulations for the protection of the valuable fisheries of the Saguenay. Perhaps there is no place in the world where more abundant sport can be had than in the district of the lower Saguenay and its tributary streams, and which is within about seven days steam of Great Britain. The Rev. Dr. Adamson, I am told, caught here, this summer, (1860,) in five days, 47 salmon, varying in size from 8 to 18 lbs. each. Salmon-trout are also wonderfully plenty and afford capital fly-fishing. I heard of a party consisting of Lord Kean, Dr. Adamson, Mr. Holyoake, and two other gentlemen who killed one morning 240 brace of fine salmon-trout a year or two ago in the same neighborhood.

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THE EMIGRANT'S FIRST HOME IN THE BACKWOODS OF CANADA.

No. IX.

TORONTO, February, 1862.

"MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

"I am glad you have asked me for some information about the mode and cost of building the settler's first home in the bush, and I gladly avail myself of some extracts on the subject from Mr. Strickland's book, called 'Twenty-seven Years in Canada West.'

"On the 16th of May, 1826, I moved up with all my goods and chattels, which were then easily packed into a single horse waggon, and consisted of a plough iron, six pails, a sugar kettle, two iron pots, a frying-pan with a long handle, a tea-kettle, a few cups and saucers,* a chest of carpenter's tools, a Canadian axe, and a cross-cut saw.

"My stock of provisions comprised a parcel of groceries, half a barrel of pork, and a barrel of flour.

"The roads were so bad (in those days when there were no roads) that it took me three days to perform a journey of little more than fifty miles. [This was twenty eight-years ago, let it be remembered, when travelling was a matter of great difficulty.] We, that is, my two labourers and myself, had numerous upsets, but reached at last the promised land.

"My friends in Douro turned out the next day and assisted me to put up the walls of my shanty and roof it with basswood troughs, and it was completed before dark. [This shanty was for a temporary shelter only, while working at the chopping, and preparing for the building of a good log-house.]

"I was kept busy for more than a week chinking between the logs, and plastering up all the crevices, cutting out the doorway and place for the window-casing, then making a door and hanging it on wooden hinges. I also made a rough table and some stools, which answered better than they looked.

"Four thick slabs of limestone placed upright in one corner of the shanty, with clay packed between them to keep the fire off the logs, answered very well for a chimney, with a hole cut through the roof above to vent the smoke.

"I made a tolerable bedstead out of some ironwood poles, by stretching strips of elmwood bark across, which I plaited strongly together to support my bed, which was a good one, and the only article of luxury in my possession.

"I had foolishly hired two Irish emigrants, who had not been in Canada longer than myself, and of course knew nothing of either chopping,

*Instead of crockery, the old bush-settlers' plates and dishes, cups, &c., were of tin, which stood the rough travel of the forest roads better than the more brittle ware.

logging, or fencing, or indeed of any work belonging to the country. The consequence of this imprudence was that the first ten acres I cleared cost me nearly £5 an acre—at least £2 more than it should have done.*

"I found chopping in the summer months very laborious. I should have underbrushed my fallow in the fall before the leaves fell, and chopped the large timber during the winter months, when I should have had the warm weather for logging and burning, which should be completed by the 1st day of September. For want of experience it was all up-hill work with me.

• • • • •
 "A person who understands chopping can save himself a good deal of trouble and hard word by making what is called a 'plan-heap.' Three or four of these may be made on an acre but not more. The largest and most difficult trees are felled, the limbs only being cut off and piled. Then all the trees that will fall in the same direction should be thrown along on the top of the others, the more the better chance of burning well.

"If you succeed in getting a good fallow, the chances are if your plan-heaps are well made, that the timber will be for the most part consumed, which will save a great many blows with the axe, and some heavy logging.†

"As soon as the ground was cool enough after the burn was over, I made a logging bee, at which I had five yoke of oxen and twenty men. The teamster selects a large log to commence a heap, one which is too ponderous for the cattle to draw: against this the other logs are drawn and piled: the men with handspikes roll them up one above the other until the heap is seven or eight feet high and ten or twelve broad. All the chips, sticks, roots, and other rubbish are thrown up on the top of the heap. A team and four men can pick and log an acre a day if the burn has been good.

"My hive worked well, for we had five acres logged and fired that night. On a dark night a hundred or two of such heaps all on fire at once have a very fine effect, and shed a broad glare of light over the country for a considerable distance.

• • • • •
 "My next step towards my house-building was to build a lime-heap for the plastering of my walls and building my chimneys. We set to work and built an immense log-heap: we made a frame of logs on the top of

*The usual price for chopping, logging, and fencing an acre of hard-wood land is from \$11 to \$12 dollars; but if the pine, hemlock, and spruce predominate, fourteen dollars are given.

†I have been told that in the western townships, where the land is very heavily timbered, the usual plan now adopted by the settlers is to chop one year, and let the timber lie till the following year, when it is fired. The fire burns all up, so that a few charred logs and brands which are easily logged up is all that remains. This lightens the labour, I am told, very much: it is practised in the "Queen's Bush."

the heap to keep the stones from falling over the side. We drew twenty cart-loads of limestone broken up small with a sledge hammer, which was piled into the frame, and fire applied below. This is the easiest way in the bush of getting a supply of this useful material.

"I built my house of elm logs, thirty-six feet long by twenty four feet wide, which I divided into three rooms on the ground floor, besides an entrance hall and staircase, and three bed-rooms above. I was busy till October making shingles, roofing, cutting out the door and windows, and hewing the logs smooth inside with a broad axe.

"The best time in the year to commence operations is early in April or September. The weather is then moderately warm and pleasant, and there are no flies in the bush to annoy you.

"A log shanty, twenty four feet long by sixteen feet wide, is large enough to begin with, and should be roofed with shingles or troughs.* A cellar should be dug near the fire-place commodious enough to contain twenty or thirty bushels of potatoes, a barrel or two of pork or other matters.

"As soon as your shanty is completed, measure off as many acres as you intend to chop during the winter, and mark the boundaries by a blazed-line [notched trees] on each side. The next operation is to cut down all the small trees and brush: this is called under-brushing. The rule is to cut down every thing close to the ground from the diameter of six inches and under.

"There are two modes of piling, either in heaps or windrows. If your fallow be full of pine, hemlock, balsam, cedar and the like, then I should advise windrows.

"And when hard wood predominates heaps are better. The brush should be carefully piled and laid all one way, by which means it packs and burns better.

"The chopping now begins, and may be followed without interruption until the season for sugar making commences. The heads of the trees should be thrown on the heaps or windrows; this a skilful chopper will seldom fail to do.

"The trunks of the trees must be cut into lengths from fourteen to sixteen feet, according to the size of the timber.

"The emigrant should endeavour to get as much chopping done the first three years as possible, as, after that time, he will have many other things to attend to. [It is a mistake to clear more wild land than a man and his family can work, as it is apt to get overrun with a second growth of brush, and give a great deal of trouble, besides making a dirty-looking, slovenly farm.]

*This is a chopper's shanty: a good shelter for those who are clearing in the bush, or lumbering. It should be chinked, and made wind and water tight.

"In the month of May the settlers should log up three or four acres for spring crops, such as potatoes, (which are always a great crop in the new soil,) Indian corn and turnips, which last require to be pitted or stored from the effects of the severe winter frost.

"The remainder of the fallow should be burnt off and logged up in July: the rail-cuts split into quarters and drawn aside ready for splitting up into rails. After the log-heaps are burned out, rake the ashes while hot into heaps, if you intend to make potash.

"As soon as the settler is ready to build, let him, if he can command the means, put up a good frame, rough-cast, or a good stone house. With the addition of £150 in cash, and the raw material, a substantial family house can be built which will last a vast number of years."

No. X.

TORONTO, C. W., November 1st, 1862.

MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

In obedience to your wishes I add another letter to those which you tell me have been found useful to your uncle's tenantry already successfully settled here, and sought after by those who contemplate making Canada their home—a wise decision, in my opinion, confirmed by many years' residence, much close attention to the history of the past, much observation as to the present, and much confidence as to the future of Canada.

Certain theorists, at home, utterly ignorant of our social, fiscal, and political condition, have recently written about Canada, and created a certain amount of distrust which is being gradually dissipated by a few home truths from the lips and pens of well informed and responsible parties. For myself, if I did not like Canada as a home, I should leave it. There is nothing which compels me to fix my residence any where but where my inclination leads me, or the prospects of final success for my family in the professions they have selected demand at my hands. I have, it is true, met with many cases of want of success, but in almost every case the fault has not been the institutions, or the climate, or resources of Canada, but the unfitness of the parties complaining, from the want of those qualifications as regards physical or intellectual attainments, that want of enterprise, or that indulgence in intemperate habits, (a fruitful source of failure here,) which would hinder their success any where. It is unfair to endeavour to shift their own defects upon the country they have selected as their home. There is no publication sanctioned by the government of Canada which has *invited* emigration to Canada without a warning as to those classes for whom the Province just now offers no chance of success. In spite of those continuous warnings of the Govern-

ment, there are railway companies, steamboat companies, out-fitters, and *hoc genus omne*, who have done infinite injury to individuals as well as to the Province by their untruthful and inflated accounts. I need hardly remind you of the recent fraud committed by the British Columbia Transit Company. The Canadians who have gone to British Columbia are returning day by day disheartened and ruined. Thousands are coming here from the States who are likely to make Canada their final home, as they now find it, as it were, a "city of refuge" from present suffering and prospective ruin and anarchy.

You have asked me to reprint my table of wages. I do it somewhat reluctantly, because so much depends upon what can be purchased for a fair day's wages where prices vary so much according to seasons and localities. I have thought it most prudent to adopt the scale sanctioned by our able chief agent of emigration at Quebec, Mr. A. C. Buchanan, and adopted by the Government in their last pamphlet. You also ask about what kind of employment is to be had during our long winters. We have, as yet unhappily, no manufactories, where thousands of females of all ages ought to find continuous employment, and the only answer I can give on this point is confined to agricultural matters, and is supplied by a kind friend of mine who deserves and has had abundant success in Canada. He has permitted me to make his letter public, and I therefore subjoin it. He has, I think, dealt rather leniently with the class of persons who make the winter a season of "social enjoyment;" but in a country where a gallon of whisky is to be had for a smaller sum than a pint of honest English ale or porter, it is little wonder that many are led into temptation. It is calculated that 10,000,000 bushels of grain are converted into alcoholic beverages in Canada, besides the enormous amount imported and smuggled. I now give you Mr. Phin's letter:

"REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,

"In reply to your's requesting me to state what might and ought to be done upon a farm in Canada in winter, supposing it to be cleared and occupied by a practical and well-conditioned farmer, I will take the liberty of making the following statement:

"Having commenced to make a farm in the midst of the forest nearly thirty years ago, and being "Monarch of all I surveyed," (for I bought and paid for some 450 acres of wild land,) I trust a long experience will enable me to give you some information on this subject. During the first years of settlement I found the winters to be *too short*, the time being fully occupied in cutting down timber, (chopping,) piling the 'brush,' (tops of trees,) and in getting cedar out of the swamps to make rails for fencing. In fact, the spring sometimes came upon me before I had finished the work which had been laid out to be done in winter. Chopping is a cleanly and healthy job; even yet I could shoulder my axe, not crutch, 'and show how fields are won.' When I had finished clearing land I found I had rather more leisure in winter, though I agree

with Dr. Franklin when he says: 'Leisure is just the time to do anything that is useful.' He might have added, and ornamental. The principal occupation of a Canadian farmer in winter after he has his farm cleared, and his buildings put up, fences in good order, &c., is taking care of his stock, threshing and marketing grain, cutting and hauling home fire-wood. It is also sometimes necessary to split and haul a thousand or two of rails to mend fences. Should he contemplate adding to his farm-buildings, winter is also the best time to haul lumber from the saw mill; should he be so fortunate as to have any timber on his farm fit for the saw mill, winter is by far the best time to haul the logs.

"I have confined my remarks to the male part of the farmer's household; I need not say how much that is useful and profitable can be done, in doors and out of doors, by the farmer's wife and daughters in respect to the care of poultry, &c., &c., an item of no inconsiderable amount. Every Canadian farmer should be possessed of a few carpenter's tools, but I would not advise emigrants to bring any from the 'old country.' Implements should be put in repair; if there is a sugar bush on the farm spiles should be made, wood cut to boil the sap, and every thing got ready to commence making sugar when the season arrives for active operation. Every farmer should plant a few old country willows near "the creek," to make baskets; any Canadian willows which I have seen are brittle, and unfit for the purpose. A prudent farmer will take care to have a good grist home from the mill just before the roads break up in spring; you may think this too small a matter to mention, but I have seen it of great importance. A managing farmer can generally find enough to do: winter is the only time of the year when Canadian farmers can enjoy a little social intercourse.

"Before I conclude permit me to make a few observations on culture of another kind. Each one of us is possessed of an important estate, the proper cultivation of which should engage all his energies—of unbounded extent, not confined by "concessions" and "side lines," and which would yield a rich return, I mean the cultivation of his own mind, as well as those of his family, and thanks to the establishment of school libraries and mechanics' institutes in Western Canada, he has ample opportunities of doing so. It is not necessary to success that his 'talk' should be exclusively 'of the breed of bullocks.' If it be true that 'a little learning is a dangerous thing,' all that farmers have to do is to *make it greater*. The nature of their occupation generally leaves the mind free to 'look through nature up to nature's God,' and it is only those who have a cultivated understanding that can find 'sermons in stones, tongues in running brooks, and good in every thing.'

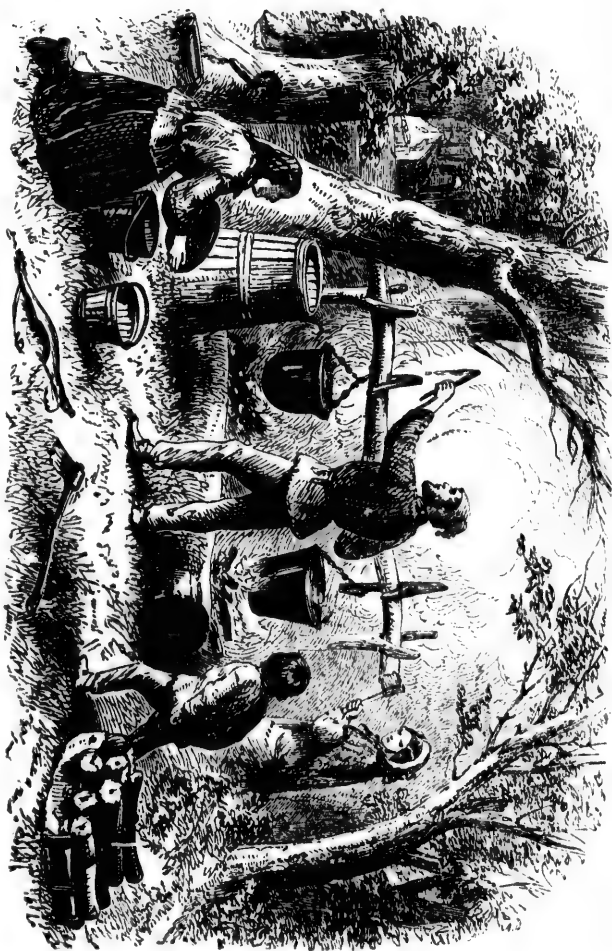
"I remain, Reverend and Dear Sir,

"Ever yours, &c.

"KENNAQUHAIR, HESPELER,
C. W., November, 1st, 1862.

"JAMES PHIN."

SUGAR-MAKING IN THE BACKWOODS OF CANADA.



Upper Canada gives few indications of much progress in manufactures. It is essentially an agricultural country, and possesses far fewer water privileges than are found further east, beginning at Cornwall, and extending into a part of Canada too little known, called the "Eastern Townships," the mineral wealth of which in copper, titanium, and lead [at Gaspé] is enormous, and has lately been brought into notice by the discovery of an immense mass of rich ore at Acton. The eastern townships, though geographically situated in the Lower Province, are on the south side of the St. Lawrence, and inhabited chiefly by an English-speaking population.

In a former letter [page 8] you will see some returns which you can compare with those which follow, and which prove the immense increase in cereals during the last decade. The wheat crop in 1851 in Upper Canada was 12,000,000 bushel; in 1861, it was 24,000,000 bushels. Other cereals in Upper and Lower Canada in 1861, were respectively 36,000,000 and 25,000,000 bushels, and consisted of Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat and peas. The proportion of wheat in Upper Canada was 43 bushels to each inhabitant, and in Lower Canada 23 bushels. With respect to the growth of wheat in Upper Canada we find the following encouraging statistics :

Year.	Bus. of wheat produced.
1842.	3,221,991
1848.	7,558,773
1851.	12,674,503
1860.	24,620,425

The Canadian Government have for sale in both Provinces nearly 200,000,000 acres of wild land, of which two-thirds is capable of successful cultivation, and the price of which on an average is not above half a crown an acre.

The taxes on cultivated lands in several districts do not amount to three pence in the £. It takes only \$1.32 per head to pay the interest on our whole debt. In the States, before the recent outlay upon the disgraceful war now raging there, the interest on the debt was \$2.40. The present war has already cost four hundred millions of pounds sterling.

The comparative outlay for import duties in British North America is as follows :

	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Newfoundland.
1860.	\$1 89	\$2 02	\$2 60	\$3 80

So that Canada pays less than any other colony except Prince Edward's Island, the population of which is only 80,000, and the import duties \$1 13.

It is not true that we levy a duty of 25 or even 20 per cent. upon English manufactures. Settler's goods are free of duty; and the amount of free goods is 41.75 per cent. of our whole imports.

The severity of our climate is much overstated. You know my age. I

have been here nearly ten years, and I dress precisely as I did at home, except that during the winter I wear under clothing of a rather warmer description than I used to. I have spent two winters in Quebec, and dressed there just as I do here.

We have in both Provinces colleges where degrees in Divinity are granted, universities where degrees in medicine, law, and music are conferred; hundreds of grammar schools, most of them conducted by members of British Universities, and thousands of common schools, all the masters of which have to pass rather a stiff examination. We have 3000 miles of telegraph wires, 2000 miles of railroad, 2000 post offices, and a soil of wonderful fertility.

The highest positions in the various professions are open to all. All our Bishops are old countrymen by birth, many of the Judges, and most of the members of the two Houses of Parliament are also of British birth.

With a full sense of the responsibility I have incurred of recommending Canada to the classes named in various parts of this book, I hold firmly to my former opinion on this point. There is no colony which affords so many instances of success. In nine cases out of ten, failure is the fault of the settler himself.

I again recommend with increasing earnestness the utmost vigilance as to the investment of money. With prudence the very safest investments are to be found paying 8 per cent. interest, but I strongly recommend lenders to take security for the punctual payment of interest, as well as the closest investigation into title and value. No security in the world can be safer than our government debentures obtainable at London, and which now pay $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. half yearly, payable in England. Canada has hitherto always kept faith with the national creditor, and our whole debt secured by our enormous territory only amounts to a seventieth part of yours. A contribution of five pounds a head would clear off our whole debt, while you would have to pay nearly thirty!

No idle men are wanted. They are a nuisance and a curse everywhere, and especially in a new community. Take out garden seeds, bulbs, suckers of filberts, nuts, &c. The eggs of choice poultry, if safely packed in a strong hamper, each egg to be far divided from the other by a mass of some yielding substance, may be taken. I think goats would answer well, and our common tame rabbits, not those lop-eared enormities, would soon be acclimatized. No ponderous implements should be taken. Guns and fishing rods may. Persons who have setters, spaniels, and terriers, would do well to take them. There are lots of vermin whose skins are valuable. Some, I hope, will take out ferrets, and many of our old country song-birds to recall the memories of home. I cannot tell you how deeply I was moved by, and how long I listened to the incessant song of English skylarks hung out in a sunny spot, weeks before ice and snow had disappeared, in front of the house of Mr. Knight the "Stultz" of Quebec, (who comes from our own beautiful county,) opposite to Russell's admirably managed Hotel, where, old friend of mine, I hope we

shall meet on May-day, until which "merry month" I bid you heartily farewell.

P.S.—You will find elsewhere in the letters several useful tables of various kinds, a map of Upper Canada sufficient for all practical purposes of reference, to be followed by one on the same principle for Lower Canada. We are now enjoying that singular season so graphically described by dear, good Mrs. Traill, who has done more for Canada by her writings than any other person on earth, and has had no national recognition of her services. Her Majesty, however, has recently been graciously pleased to give some practical proof of her appreciation of Mrs. Traill's worth and services.

INDIAN SUMMER.

This mysterious second summer comes for a brief season to quicken the vegetation of the new sown grain, and to perfect the buds that contain the embryo leaves and blossoms of the future year, before the frost of winter shall have bound up the earth with its fetters of ice.

The misty warmth of the Indian Summer steals drowsily upon our senses. We linger lovingly over each soft day that comes to us, folded in a hazy veil, and fear each one will be the last. They seem to us

"Like joys that linger as they fall,
Whose last are dearest."

We watch with anxious eye the sun go down in the smoky horizon, and wonder if we shall see another Indian Summer day arise on the morrow.

The earth is rendering up her increase on nature's great altar, giving back to us some of the teeming warmth that she had collected during the long hot days of July, August, and September.

It is natural to suppose that the mist that softens the atmosphere at this peculiar season arises from vegetable decomposition.

Or may be it has its origin in a remoter cause: the commencement of the polar winter. This subject has puzzled wiser heads than mine; therefore I will dismiss that part of my subject to the natural philosophers of this enlightened, reasoning age.

Among the peculiarities of this season may be noticed, frosty nights, followed by warm soft days; sometimes a hot stirring breeze comes on about noon, at other times a stillness almost sultry continues through the day. From notes made in my journal during a succession of years, I have remarked that the Indian Summer comes on directly after the rains which prevail during the equinox and the first two weeks in October; from the 10th or 15th of October, to the first week in November, I should fix as the usual period of Indian Summer. Old settlers say that

it comes earlier now than in former years. The date used to be as late as the 20th of November, but it is rarely so late now, whatever be the cause.

The northern lights are frequently seen about the commencement of the Indian Summer, often being visible for many successive nights. The termination of this lovely serene season is very generally accompanied with a tempest, a hurricane, a violent rain, ending in snow and sharp frost.

Though so lovely to the senses it is not always a season of health: autumnal fevers and agues, with affections of the chest, are common. Nevertheless, this Indian Summer is hailed by the Indian people with joy. It is, emphatically speaking, indeed the Indian's Summer—his own peculiar season—his harvest in which he gathers in the winter stores.

At this time the men forsake the villages and summer-lodges, and go off to their far-off hunting-grounds, for venison and furs. Now is their fishing season; and it is in the month of October that the lakes swarm with myriads of wild-fowl.

The term *Indian Summer*, always sounds to me so expressive of the wants, habits, and circumstances of the race. Their summer is not our summer. Like the people it is peculiar to this continent *They* reap while *we* sow. While *they* collect *we* scatter abroad the seed for the future harvest.

It is by minute observation upon the objects with which he is most familiar, that the Indian obtains his knowledge: a knowledge which has hitherto been sufficient for the supply of his very limited wants. He knows by the thickness of the down on the breast of the wild fowl, and the fur of his peltries, whether the coming winter will be a severe one or otherwise. By the number of small animals that congregate in their several haunts, and the stores which they lay up, whether the season will be of longer or shorter duration. By the beavers repairing their dams; and the musk-rats building their houses earlier than usual, that the cold will also set in early.

In all these things the Indian trusts to the instinct of the lower animals, which is a knowledge given from God above—a great gift to help the weakest of his creatures.*

The unlettered Indian, in the simple faith of his heart, believes that the Almighty Creator—whom he adores as the Good Spirit, speaks to his creatures, tells them of his will, and guides them how to act, and provide for the winter's cold, be it little or be it much.

A great deal of the fruitfulness of the next year's harvest may depend upon the length or shortness of the Indian Summer.

It is during this season that the farmer stores his root crops and prepares his fallow lands. If, as it sometimes happens, the Indian Summer

*"God's gift to the weak," as says Mrs. Southey.

is short, and early frost stops ploughing operations, the spring crops must suffer.

Therefore the thoughtful settler naturally regards the length of the Indian Summer as a great blessing.

Nature has now exhausted her rich store of buds and blossoms. The rains and winds of October have scattered the last bright leaves upon the earth. The scarlet maple, the crimson oak and cherry, the dark purple of the black ash, the lighter yellow of the birch and beech, lie withering at our feet—"the fading glories of the dying year."

Is there nothing but sadness and decay in those fallen leaves? In those grey, leafless branches, through which the wind is sighing a requiem over the faded flowers and foliage? In yon grey elder, those round knobs contain the embryo blossoms, closely packed like green seeds; yet each tiny flower cup is as perfect as it will be in the month of May: it is only abiding its time. Yes, truly, there is much of hope and promise revealed to us at this season. There is a savour of death; but it is death unto life!

Look on those broad fields of emerald verdure, brightening into spring-like beauty with the rays of the noon-day sun. Do they not speak to us of the future harvest—of the fruits of the coming year, which the harvestman is to reap.

He, too, must bide the time: first the blade, then the ear, then the ripened grain; then again the seed cast upon the earth—the renewal of his toil and his trust. Thus, then, we perceive that the fall of the year is the renewal of hope. In its darkest gloom there is ever a gleam of sunlight, pointing onward to future joys.—"*Backwoods of Canada*," by *Mrs. C. P. Traill*.

THE CLIMATE OF CANADA.

There are many persons at home who apprehend that the climate of Canada is too rigorous for the production of such cereals and fruits as are grown in European latitudes. The following extracts from a Toronto newspaper of 1862, in reference to the Agricultural Exhibition, will afford some answer to these fears, and confirm the statements made elsewhere in this book as to vine, flax, and tobacco culture, and dairy products, in Canada.

"The display of fruit, in quantity and quality, surpassed what has been shown at any previous Exhibition. The results in this department were very satisfactory, proving that the climate of Canada admirably adapts it for the raising of many of the most valuable kinds of fruit. One of the principal exhibitors was Mr. Beadle of St. Catharines nurseries. On one side of the central stand in the Crystal Palace, he had 115 plates of ap-

ples, pears, peaches, &c., and 30 jars of cherries, currants, raspberries, blackberries, &c. Mr. Beadle exhibited ten varieties of peaches grown in the open air. Several of these varieties were of very large dimensions, and were much admired for the delicate richness of their tints. He exhibited also numerous varieties of apples; 41 in one collection of three of each sort, and 20 in another collection of six of each sort. He had also a large show of pears, comprising a large number of varieties. Among the varieties of open-air grapes shown by Mr. Beadle, were the Blood-blacks, the Delaware, the Diana, the Northern Muscadine, the Perkins, Sage's Mammoth, and the Wild Fox Grape, a product of the Canadian woods, which has been domesticated, and is marked by a strong musky flavour. Several of these varieties, Mr. Beadle states, are found to be well adapted to our northern climate. Mr. Beadle also exhibited a number of young fruit trees from nurseries, comprising the apple, pear, plum, cherry, &c.

"Mr. Arnold, of Paris, exhibited a fine collection of fruit, tastefully arranged on a frame, bearing on a scroll the inscription: 'The fruit of the land.' This collection comprised apples, peaches, pears, clusters of grapes, &c.

"Mr. Benedict, of Clifton, showed some magnificent peaches, 20 varieties of pears, and specimens of a very large crab-apple which he calls the 'Transcendant.'

"Mr. Reid, of Port Dalhousie, showed some results of experiments he has been making in improving the vine, and introducing new varieties suitable for Canada. By raising plants from the seed, instead of from shoots, he has obtained a number of new open-air varieties. Specimens of the fruit of these, very large, were exhibited. Mr. Reid also had on exhibition two bottles of wine made from grapes of a native stock, brought into the garden out of the woods.

"Mr. Binkley, of Ancaster, had along with his fruit some bottles of grape-wine and home-made sherry, the latter manufactured from currants.

"Besides the fruits already named, there was a large show of melons. We observed, also, nectarines, apricots, crab-apples, cranberries, &c. The display of plums was very good, comprising many varieties of large and small size.

"Some one, whose name we did not learn, exhibited a collection of cigars made from tobacco grown in the province. They looked as well as ordinary Principes and Havannas; their flavour was a matter to be determined by the judges.

"Another exhibitor, whose name we did not ascertain, sent a collection, comprising some thirty bottles of pickles, home-made wines, apple brandy, and maple molasses.

"For the Canada Company's prize of \$24 for the best 112 lbs. of flax, there were 5 entries.

"Best bushel of hemp seed, 6 entries. Best bushels of flax seed, 31 entries.

"Messrs. Alexander & Co. exhibited some specimens of scutched flax, which excited marked attention: they looked almost as if they had been dressed.

"DAIRY PRODUCTS, &C.

"These were in the northern part of the building. There was a good show of butter, and a number of splendid cheeses. Mr. Rannie, of Dereham, showed 200 or 300 lbs. of cheese, including some pine-apple cheese, a species of Stilton. Mr. Rannie carries on dairy operations on an extensive scale, keeping as many as one hundred cows. The honey exhibited, both in the jar and clear, looked exceedingly well."

POPULATION.

From abstracts of the Census of 1861 the following leading facts are compiled:—

Native population of Canada. 1,917,777 | Immigrants. 588,978

The population is thus analysed as far as the larger divisions are concerned.

Natives of British origin.	1,027,170	B. N. A. Provinces.	10,745
" French " ..	880,607	French.	3,061
English.	127,429	United States.	64,399
Scotch.	111,952	Swiss.	689
Germans, Prussians, and		Channel Islands.	1,258
Dutch.	23,855	Indians.	6,717
Irish.	241,423		

The various leading denominations are represented as follows:—

	Upper C.	Lower C.	Total.
Anglicans.	311565	63322	374887
Catholics.	258141	942774	1200915
Kirk of Scotland.	108963	23668	132631
Free Kirk.	143043	14770	157813
United Presbyterian.	51378	5149	55527
Wesleyan Methodists.	218427	25879	244306
Episcopal " 	71615	2537	74152
New Connection.	28200	1292	29492
Other Methodists.	23330	874	24204
Baptists.	61559	7751	69310
Lutherans.	24299	857	33166
Congregationalists.	9357	4927	14284
Quakers.	7383	121	7404

The chief constituents of the population in the two parts of the province, are :—

	L. C.	U. C.
Natives of England.....	13138	114290
“ Scotland.....	13160	98792
“ Ireland.....	50192	191231
French Canadians.....	847320	33287
British Canadians.....	167578	869592
Natives of the United States.....	13641	50753
“ B. N. A. Colonies.....	2061	10745
“ Prussia, Germany and Holland ...	949	22906
“ France.....	672	2309
“ Channel Isles.....	628	529

The population of the principal cities is as follows :—

U. C.	L. C.
Toronto..... 44821	Montreal..... 90323
Hamilton..... 19096	Quebec..... 51109
Kingston..... 13743	Three Rivers..... 6058
Ottawa..... 14696	Sherbrooke..... 5999
London..... 11555	

Total Population of Canada, 2,506,755.

Canada East..... 1,110,664 | Canada West..... 1,376,991



CHRISTMAS DAY IN THE BACKWOODS OF CANADA.

CANADIAN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

ROUTES, DISTANCES, AND RATES OF PASSAGE BY RAILWAY AND STEAMER,
FROM QUEBEC TO THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN CANADA.

PLACES IN CANADA.	Miles from Quebec.	FARE BY GRAND TRUNK R. R. OF STEAMER.		ROUTE.
		1st. Class.	Emigr't. Class.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.	
Acton, West.....	536	14 25	5 50	By Grand Trunk Railway.
Almonte.....	385	9 00	4 00	From Brockville by B. & O. R.
Arnprior.....	402	10 00	5 00	By stage from Almonte.
Barrie.....	565	13 00	6 50	By N. R. from Toronto.
Belleville.....	388	10 35	3 50	By Grand Trunk Railway.
Berlin.....	562	15 00	6 25	do do do
Bradford.....	544	12 25	6 00	By N. R. from Toronto.
Brantford.....	628	13 75	6 50	By B. & L. H. R. fr. Stratford.
Brampton.....	522	13 75	5 50	By Grand Trunk Railway.
Brighton.....	410	11 05	4 00	do do do
BROCKVILLE.....	293	7 00	3 00	do do or steamer.
Bowmanville.....	457	12 65	4 50	By Grand Trunk Railway.
Bruce Mines.....	881	21 00	8 00	By Steamer from Collingwood.
Carlston Place.....	349	8 75	3 75	From Brockville by B. & O. R.
Chatham.....	679	15 25	7 00	By G. W. R. from Hamilton.
COBOURG.....	431	11 75	4 50	By G. T. R. or steamer.
COLLINGWOOD.....	593	14 00	7 00	By N. R. from Toronto.
Cornwall.....	236	5 25	2 50	By G. T. R. or steamer.
Colborne.....	417	11 30	4 25	By do
Compton, E. T.....	134	4 50	2 25	By do via Richmond, E. T.
Dickenson's Land- ing.....	245	5 55	2 74	By G. T. R. or steamer.
Dundas.....	545	11 12	5 12	By Great Western Railway.
Galt.....	570	11 88	5 75	By do from Hamilton.
Gananoque.....	323	8 15	3 50	By G. T. R. or steamer.
Georgetown.....	530	14 00	5 75	By do
Goderich.....	637	15 00	7 75	By B. & L. H. R. fr. Stratford.
GUELPH.....	550	14 50	6 00	By Grand Trunk Railway.
Hamburg.....	576	15 00	6 50	do do do
HAMILTON.....	539	11 00	5 00	do do or steamer.
Ingersoll.....	592	12 75	6 37	By G. W. R. from Hamilton.
Keene.....	452	12 75	5 50	By C. & P. R. from Cobourg.
Kemptville.....	304	7 00	3 25	By P. & O. R. from Prescott.
KINGSTON.....	340	7 75	3 75	By G. T. R. or steamer.
Komaka.....	625	13 63	7 00	By G. W. R. from Hamilton.
Lancaster.....	222	4 80	2 00	By G. T. R. or steamer.
Lefroy.....	508	11 25	5 50	By Northern R. from Toronto.
Lennoxville, E. T.	123	4 55	2 75	By G. T. R. via Richmond, E. T.
LONDON.....	615	16 35	6 75	By Grand Trunk Railway.
Matilda.....	267	6 25	3 00	do do or steamer.
MONTREAL.....	168	3 00	1 00	do do do
Mount Brydges...	630	13 75	7 00	By Great Western Railway.

CANADIAN RAILWAY SYSTEM.—(Continued.)

PLACES IN CANADA.	Miles from Quebec.	FARE BY GRAND TRUNK R. R. OR STEAMER.		ROUTE.
		1st Class.	Emigr't. Class.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.	
Napanee	367	9 60	4 00	By Grand Trunk Railway.
Newmarket.....	542	12 00	6 00	By N. R. from Toronto.
Niagara	537	12 00	5 50	By G. W. R. or st'r via Toronto
Oakville	518	11 50	5 00	do do do
Osgoode	312	7 25	3 50	By P. & O. R. from Prescott.
Oshawa	467	12 75	4 50	By G. T. R. or steamer.
OTTAWA	335	7 00	3 50	By P. & O. R. from Prescott.
Paris	565	11 88	5 75	By G. W. R. from Guelph.
Perth, (Bathurst District)	333	8 50	4 00	By B. & O. R. fr. Brookville.
Peterborough	459	10 75	5 50	By C. & P. R. fr. Cobourg.
PORT HOPE	437	12 00	4 50	By G. T. R. or steamer.
PRESCOTT	281	6 50	3 00	do do do
Preston	573	12 13	5 88	By G. W. R. from Hamilton.
Princeton	572	12 25	6 13	do do do
Richmond Hill....	517	11 50	5 50	By N. R. from Toronto.
Richmond, E. T....	96	3 20	1 00	By Grand Trunk Railroad.
Sarnia	671	18 00	8 00	do do do
Sault Ste Marie...	900	21 00	8 00	By steamer from Collingwood.
Shannonville	383	10 10	3 75	By Grand Trunk Railway.
Sherbrooke, E. T....	120	4 25	2 00	do via Richmond, E. T.
Smith's Falls	319	8 25	4 00	By B. & O. R. fr Brookville.
St. Catharines	560	12 00	5 50	By G. W. R. from Hamilton.
STRATFORD	589	15 60	6 56	By Grand Trunk Railway.
Suspension Bridge	582	12 00	5 00	By G. W. R. from Hamilton.
Thamesville.....	664	15 00	7 00	do do do
Thornhill	512	11 50	5 25	By N. R. from Toronto.
TORONTO	500	11 00	5 00	By G. T. R. or steamer.
Trenton	400	10 75	3 75	do do do
Wardsville	651	15 00	7 50	By G. W. R. from Hamilton.
Wellington Mines.	880	21 00	8 00	By steamer from Collingwood.
Whitby.....	471	12 75	4 75	By G. T. R.
Williamsburg	266	6 00	2 75	By G. T. R. or steamer.
Windsor	731	20 00	7 12	do from Hamilton.
Woodstock	587	12 50	6 38	do do do

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS IN THE TARIFF.

G. T. R.—Grand Trunk Ra'y; Quebec.	B. & O. R.—Brockville and Ottawa
N. R.—Northern Railway; Toronto.	Railway; Brockville.
G. W. R.—Great Western R'y; do	B. & L. H. R.—Buffalo and Lake
C. & P. R.—Cobourg & Peterborough	Huron Railway; Canadian route
Railway; Port Hope.	connections, Paris and Stratford.
P. & O. R.—Prescott & Ottawa Ra'y;	E. T.—Eastern Townships; Lower
Prescott.	Canada.

Throughout these passages children under 12 years of age charged half price, and those under 3 years are free.

The Chief Emigrant Agent cautions parties against the Through Ticket System, except in cases where their destination is fixed.

AVERAGE WAGES IN CANADA, IN STERLING, PREPARED TO 1ST JANUARY, 1863.

CALLING.	EASTERN LOWER CANADA.		WESTERN UPPER CANADA.		REMARKS.
	Per Day. Without Board.	Per Month With Board.	Per Day. Without Board.	Per Month With Board.	
Bookbinders and Printers.....	4s.	.....	4s. 6d.	.....	Compositors most commonly engaged by piece-work.
Blacksmiths.....	4s.	.....	5s. to 5s. 6d.	.....	Generally engaged by the year, at the rate per month.
Bread and Biscuit Makers.....	4s.	40s. to 60s.	4s. to 6s. 3d.	40s. to 60s.	Generally by contract per 1000.
Butchers.....	4s.	40s. to 60s.	4s. to 4s. 6d.	40s. to 60s.	Cabinetmakers, though requiring more skill than carpenters, are not gen- erally paid higher wages, because of the lesser demand for them.
Brickmakers.....	3s.	.....	3s. 6d. to 5s.	.....	Only employed by the day on press- ing occasions, when high wages prevail.
Bricklayers and Masons.....	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	.....	6s.	.....	
Carpenters and Joiners.....	4s. to 4s. 6d.	.....	6s.	.....	
Cabinetmakers.....	4s. to 4s. 6d.	.....	6s.	.....	
Coopers.....	3s.	.....	5s.	.....	
Carters, with horse and cart.....	7s. 6d. to 8s.	.....	10s.	.....	
Cochmen and Grooms.....	.....	30s. to 45s.	.....	50s. to 60s.	
Cooks (women).....	.....	15s. to 20s.	.....	20s. to 25s.	
Dairy Women.....	.....	12s. to 15s.	.....	15s. to 17s. 6d.	
Dressmakers and Milliners.....	1s. 6d. with board.	16s. to 17s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to 3s.	.....	
Farm Labourers.....	.....	40s. to 60s.	.....	32s. to 60s.	
Common ditto.....	2s. to 4s.	.....	2s. 6d. to 4s.	.....	

AVERAGE WAGES IN CANADA—Continued.

CALLING.	EASTERN LOWER CANADA.		WESTERN UPPER CANADA.		REMARKS.
	Per Day. Without Board.	Per Month. With Board.	Per Day. Without Board.	Per Month. With Board.	
Gardeners.....		40s. to 50s.	4s. to 5s.		Commonly remunerated with share of profit.
Millwrights and Machinists.....	6s.	.....	5s. to 6s. 3d.	.....	
Millers.....	.....	60s. to 80s.	5s.	.....	
Painters and Glaziers... ..	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	.....	5s. to 6s.	.....	
Plasterers.....	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.		5s. to 6s. 6d.		Commonly employed on piece-work. Very little employment.
Plumbers.....	5s. to 6s.	.....	5s. to 6s.	.....	
Quarrymen.....	3s. to 4s.	.....	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	.....	
Ropecmakers.....	3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.	.....	4s.	.....	
Shoemakers.....	3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.		4s. to 5s.		Very little employment.
Sawyers.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	.....	4s. to 5s.	.....	
Shipwrights and Boatbuilders... ..	5s. 6d.	.....	4s. to 5s.	.....	
Stone Cutters.....	.....	.....	5s. to 6s.	.....	
Saddlers and Harnessmakers.....	4s.				Very few employed.
Sailmakers.....	.....	35s. to 45s.	4s. to 5s.	.....	
Servants, Male.....	.....	12s. 6d. to 16s.	.....	35s. to 45s.	
" Female.....	.....	.....	.....	12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.	
Slaters and Shinglers.....	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.		4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.		Very few employed.
Tanners and Curriers.....	3s. 6d. to 5s.	.....	3s. 6d. to 5s.	.....	
Tailors.....	3s. 6d. to 4s.	.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	.....	
Tinsmiths, Braziers, &c.....	5s. 6d.	.....	4s. to 5s.	.....	
Wheelwrights.....	3s. 6d. to 4s.		4s. to 5s.		Very few employed.
Whitesmiths.....	5s. to 5s. 6d.	.....	5s. to 5s. 6d.	.....	

REQUIRED OUTFIT.

The following is a careful estimate of the quantity and cost of provisions required for 12 months, for a man and his wife, and three young children—and also a list of articles required by settlers going into the bush. The prices are attached at which they can be purchased at the villages near the settlements. The total capital required is about £51 currency or £42 sterling, although very many have succeeded, and are now independent, who had not £10 in the world upon their first settlement.

PROVISIONS NECESSARY FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE, SAY FOR ONE YEAR.

8 barrels of flour, at £1 5s. per barrel.....	£10	0	0
2 " pork, at £1 10s. per 196 lbs.....	3	0	0
80 bushels of potatoes, at 2s. 6d. per bushel	10	0	0
30 lbs. of tea, at 2s. 6d. per lb.....	3	15	0
1 barrel of herrings.....	2	0	0
1 " salt.....	0	7	6

SEED.

20 bushels of potatoes at 2s. per bushel	2	0	0
3 " wheat, at 7s. 6d " 	1	2	6
10 " oats, at 2s. " 	1	0	0

£32 17 6

OTHER NECESSARIES.

1 axe	£0	8	9	2 pots, at 5s. each.....	0	10	0
1 grindstone	0	7	6	1 kettle.....	0	5	0
1 shovel	0	1	10	1 fryingpan	0	3	0
2 hoes, at 3s. 6d each..	0	7	0	1 teapot.....	0	2	6
3 reaping hooks	0	4	6	6 small tin vessels.....	0	2	0
1 scythe.....	0	5	0	3 large tin dishes.....	0	7	6
1 inch auger.....	0	5	0	6 spoons, at 2d each... 0	1	0	
1 inch and a half auger.	0	7	6	6 knives and forks.....	0	5	0
1 hand saw.....	0	7	6	3 pairs of blankets.....	3	15	0
2 water pails	0	3	0	2 rugs for quilts.....	0	5	0
1 window sash, and glaz-				2 pairs of sheets	0	6	0
ing	0	5	0	1 smoothing iron.....	0	2	6
1 bake-oven	0	5	0	1 pig.....	0	15	0

£10 7 1

Total	£43	4	7
Add, one cow.....	5	0	0
Hay for do., first year	3	0	0

Currency, £51 4 7
or Sterling, 42 0 0

CANADA & ILLINOIS COMPARED,

BEING AN ANSWER TO

CAIRD'S SLANDERS ON CANADA.

To the Editor of the "Old Countryman,"

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—

Goëthe has said, "It is not by attacks on the false, but by the calm exposition of the true, that good is to be done." Taking the above as an excellent rule of action, I have given Mr. Caird's pamphlet, entitled, "Prairie Farming in America," a very attentive perusal; and I think Mr. Caird deserves much credit for the candid way in which he has treated the subject of the British settlers' prospects in Illinois, in very many points of vital importance. The inferences, however, which may be fairly drawn from the facts and figures he has given us, are in many instances calculated to produce widely different results from those which he appears to have anticipated, and no doubt expects his reader to arrive at. Without dwelling upon the report that Mr. Caird is personally and largely interested in the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and their lands, I proceed to examine the merits of his pamphlet.*

The prevalence of ague, to which Mr. Caird has alluded in pages 11, 12, 28, 29, 40, 59, 64, 75, 95 and 96, New York edition, especially in pages 95 and 96, where he gives the experience of a leading physician of twenty years' practice, cannot fail to be very appalling to intending emigrants who carefully peruse his work, especially as this physician plainly states that in his opinion "old people ought not to come (to Illinois) at all, as the ague is very fatal to them;" and adds by way of solace, that "Chicago (being an older settlement) was now almost free from ague, that typhus had taken its place in a greatly modified extent, and that pneumonia and rheumatism were the only other diseases that were severe." Candid and explicit as these warnings are, it may be fairly added, that the very great prevalence of ague, and the total prostration with which it is accompanied, often extending even to weeks and months together on these prairie lands, is not sufficiently portrayed. It not

*This valuable pamphlet has been very ably translated into French by the Quebec *Canadien*, and ought to be widely circulated among the thousands of French Canadians almost starving in Illinois and many other parts of the States, and elsewhere.

unfrequently happens that whole families are so prostrated, that it is with difficulty any one member of it can be found able to alleviate the sufferings of the rest; and in remote situations it is often extremely difficult to procure aid from other families. The effects of this prostration are often very seriously felt in the delay and even non-performance of the necessary farm-work, the neglect of cattle, and often the partial loss of a season's crops. For this reason, if farmers are determined to settle on prairie land, they should make arrangement for three or four or more families to settle together, and, in charity, Mr. Caird should have suggested this; but it is my purpose to shew that settlers in the bush of Canada have much better prospects in every way than in the prairies of Illinois, not only as regards the comparative freedom from ague, but for acquiring actual prosperity and speedy independence. In endeavouring to show this I will take Mr. Caird's own representations as the basis; although very great errors have crept into his work, seriously affecting the general character of Canadian soils and Canadian farming. The quotation of a few passages will serve to show how hurried must have been his ride through the country, how very erroneous the ideas which he formed. At page 20 he says: "From Prescott to Kingston, and thence to Cobourg, the country is but partially cleared; very often the train shoots for many miles together through the primeval forest, a path having been cut in the woods for the railway track, and the felled trees and branches still lying where thrown on both sides of the line." This latter assertion may be literally true, but Mr. Caird himself, as well as his readers, will be surprised to learn, that at least seven-eighths of this very route is through a remarkably fine agricultural country; through lands held by the very best and most successful farmers, having very large clearances, comfortable dwellings, and out-houses, and good orchards. The counties from Prescott to Cobourg, through which Mr. Caird's route lay, contain 240,000 inhabitants. For twenty years there have been fine herds of Ayrshire and Durham cattle little inferior to the best cattle in England, and even 40 miles back of the frontier may be seen farms of from 200 to 400 acres, well cultivated, heavy crops, excellent horses, cattle and sheep. The railway track passes through the rear part of their farms, purposely reserved "a primeval forest," for firewood; three-fourths, more probably, of their large farms being under cultivation. The railway company purchased the land *in rear* because the farmers did not wish their farms to be intersected by railroads, and they sold the land in the rear cheaper than they would have sold any other part of their farms. The quotation above given, shows the great danger of judging a country merely by a railroad ride; and the danger of *publishing* the impressions thus erroneously acquired, especially by so well known a man as Mr. Caird, is greater still.

This may be further illustrated by extracts from pages 26, 27, 28, and 29; and it is certainly much to be regretted that Mr. Caird remained so short a time in Canada, and took such a very cursory glance of the col-

ony. Many of his remarks are truthful and valuable, but no individual, travelling as Mr. Caird did, *could* form a correct opinion of the agricultural status and prospects of Canada. At page 26, &c., he says, "the country from Hamilton to Paris is undulating, and seems an easier and more fertile soil; very little of it is wholly cleared; certainly more than half is still an unbroken forest, but the trees are immensely tall, and show the rapid growth which only a fertile soil could produce. Though this district is quite within the limit profitable of the culture of Indian Corn, a small proportion only of the land seems to be occupied by that crop. Its great value is every where admitted, but on this description of soil its cultivation demands too much labour. The last grain crop can hardly have been great, for in very few instances indeed are ricks to be seen outside the barns, and they are not capacious enough to contain large crops," &c.

Had Mr. Caird journeyed through this country in any other way than by railway, he would have formed a much more correct opinion of the extent under cultivation: this he has very much underrated. Fully three-fourths of this whole district of country is cleared and enclosed, and a large portion of it highly cultivated. If there was little Indian Corn in 1858, it was because other crops promised to pay better, and the spring of 1858 was peculiarly wet and cold; but there is a very large extent of it this year, and although a little late it will prove an abundant crop. The absence of ricks outside the barn, as alluded to by Mr. Caird, is owing to the great abundance of timber, and the great facility with which Canadians construct large barns, quite sufficient to hold even very luxuriant crops. Every good Canadian farmer provides substantial covering for his whole crops, instead of having recourse to ricks with their temporary covering of straw. The material, except nails, they have within themselves, and most of them can help to build them. The work of building a barn 60 feet by 30, and 18 feet post, can be done for £40 sterling; and most farmers have two if not three of these large barns, besides long sheds in which to store hay, &c.; so that the absence of ricks is no criterion of deficiency; but, on the contrary, their presence is rather a sign that the farmer is a new settler, and as yet unable to put up the permanent covering for his produce, which old and successful farmers universally provide. As to Mr. Caird's assertion that on this "easier and more fertile soil" the cultivation of Indian corn demands too much labour, it may be safely urged that labour is cheaper in Canada than in Illinois, and that the corn crop is nearly as productive in the district he alludes to as it is in Illinois, and being of a much superior quality sells at a much higher price. The fact is, that wheat in this district has been hitherto so fine, and selling at such high prices, that the growth of Indian corn has been neglected too much for the welfare of the farmer. This very part of Canada which Mr. Caird describes in the above quotation is noted for producing the very finest samples of wheat, weighing 62 lbs., and even 63 lbs., to the Winchester bushel, and has for years carried off

the Canada Company's prize of 100 dollars; and it was in this district that the prize wheat exhibited at the Crystal Palace in England was grown. There are often from 50 to 150 acres of wheat on one farm in this section. The great inducement to sow wheat has hitherto caused many farmers to trespass too much, perhaps, upon the properties of the soil required for this crop; but if Mr. Caird were this year to visit this part of the country, and view it (not from a railway car window) he would find more extensive fields of his favourite crop, and likely to pay a higher *acreable* profit than the Illinois prairie land, because the prices in Canada are almost double those of Central Illinois, where the corn is of a coarser description. This perseverance in the growth of wheat is an evil that time will remedy; especially as the growth of other grain, and also sheep and dairy farming, are more certainly remunerating. Another extract from page 28 gives a remarkable instance of misguided judgment and grievous misrepresentation, the first clause, however, of the extract being perfectly true.

Mr. Caird says, "a light sandy loam of good quality, only half cleared, is still valued at from £7 to £8 an acre, (sterling no doubt, as all his pounds are sterling throughout the pamphlet.) It is this comparatively high price of land in addition to the cost of clearing off the timber, that forces the emigrant westwards to a country where better soil with equal facilities of transport, can be bought for less than the mere cost of clearing this of its timber."

Taking the word "westwards" to mean Central Illinois, which seems to be the summit of Mr. Caird's American predilections, it may be most safely asserted that the soil there is *not better*, that the facilities of transport are *not equal*, and that even supposing land in Illinois could be bought for less than the mere cost of clearing in Canada, (say £3 10s. sterling per acre,) Mr. Caird has omitted to state the value of the timber cleared off. He will be surprised to be told that many pine trees on these very farms are and were worth from 6s. to 15s. each. It is not unusual for one tree to produce five saw-logs of twelve feet long each, worth 4s. to 5s. sterling, each log. The timber alone, of well-grown cedar swamps in all the settled districts of Canada West, is worth £4 to £5 per acre, on the spot; and even if the hard wood is all burnt to ashes, the ashes of three acres will, with very little outlay of capital or labour, produce a barrel of potash worth £6 sterling. The value of the timber on our wild lands in good situations, where saw-mills, or rivers to float saw-logs, are accessible, is very considerable. Our forests, instead of being a bugbear to the intelligent emigrant, are a very great source of wealth, and enable him to pay for his land, and erect the required buildings, and supply fence rails, and fuel, sugar, &c., which the settler on the prairie has to purchase, and sometimes at very high rates. That the soil is not better in Illinois than in Canada West can be easily proved. Which gives the largest crops of wheat per acre of the best quality? Decidedly Canada West. The probable average of Illinois is stated by Mr. Caird, at pages

55 and 89, as twenty bushels per acre, but at page 54 he gives the *probable* yield at eighteen to twenty, and the real yield "nothing but shrivelled husk;" and again at page 52, as nearly a total failure, and six hundred acres killed by frost, and at pages 75 and 76, he gives the yield of 1857 as little more than six bushels per acre; and according to the United States Census of 1850-1, Illinois did not yield ten bushels per acre, whereas the average of all Canada West that year was 16, 14-60; and of the counties to which Mr. Caird alludes to in the above extract, the average was twenty-one bushels. Then as to *quality of wheat*, that of Central Illinois is notoriously inferior. Merchants in Toronto import large quantities of it at about half the price of Canada wheat for distillery purposes, not being fit for making flour, except what is denominated by the Americans "stump-tailed flour," being of a third or fourth rate quality, and this is the general character of the prairie wheat in Central Illinois. Then as to price, Mr. Caird quotes it in several places at 3s. sterling, (75 cents.) At the very time Mr. Caird quotes this as being the price in the Illinois markets, Canada wheat was selling in Toronto and Hamilton and all our frontier markets, at exactly double that amount, 6s. sterling, (1½ dollar;) and at this date Upper Canada wheat is selling in our markets at double the price of Illinois wheat in Illinois markets.

Let old country farmers remember this, that even supposing the yield of bushels per acre to be the same, the price in Canada is double, and of course the value per acre double, and giving Mr. Caird's own averages, 20 bushels per acre, and his own prices, 3s. sterling per bushel, the Canadian farmer would pocket £3 sterling per acre more than the prairie farmer in Illinois; and this £3, be it remembered, is good interest for £50 on every acre of land sown in wheat, say one sixth of the whole arable land, or £8 6s. 8d. per acre on all the wheat-producing land on the farm.

As far, therefore, as the culture of *wheat* is concerned, the settler in Canada West has a vast advantage over the settler in the Illinois prairie, the yield, the quality, and the price, being all superior in Canada West. The peninsula of Upper Canada consists of soils similar to those of the Genesee valley, in the state of New York, distinguished for the finest quality of wheat, which the American miller eagerly buys to mix with the coarser wheats of the western states. Canadian wheat makes the very finest flour, whilst western wheat makes only second and third rate qualities. The area of the fine wheat-growing lands on this continent is very limited, and Upper Canada occupies a large portion of it.

But, says Mr. Caird, "Indian corn is a great staple in Illinois." Let us take him at his own showing, and let us see the result. The average produce he gives in two places is 50 bushels per acre, and at another 40. The price at page 61 is 8d. per bushel; at page 74, 10d.; and at another place, page 51, one farthing per pound, or 1s. 3d. per bushel; at page 87 and 89, is 1s. 8d. per bushel. Taking the price at 1s. 3d. sterling on the spot, and the produce per acre at 50 bushels, (which is far too high an average, 40 being much more like the truth,)

we have £3 2s. 6d per acre the produce of a good average corn crop in Illinois. The cost of twice ploughing, planting, horse-hoeing, &c., is at least £2 2s. 6d. per acre, and the prairie farmer has £1 per acre at this showing for himself for interest on his purchase money, fencing, buildings, &c. Mr. Caird has truly and admirably said (page 54):—"If a man buys 600 acres and has not the means of cultivating more than 60, the 540 acres are a dead loss to him. He has to pay either the price or the interest of the price of this large, unproductive extent of land. The produce of the sixty acres is called upon to bear not only its own burden, but that of the nine-tenths which are idle. The lean kine thus eat up the one fat one." Probably four-fifths of the settlers buy what is called one quarter section, (being 160 acres,) and are not able for two or three years to cultivate more than the fourth of it; thus, the forty or eighty acres under cultivation, or whatever it may be, have to pay the whole interest on the purchase money of the 160 acres, and buildings erected. The rent or interest of course will vary, but taking the price at £3 sterling, and the fencing at 16s. per acre, and the buildings, &c., at £100, the rent of forty acres cropped, with house built, would be about £42 10s.,—thus:

First cost of land, at £3 per acre.....	£480	0	0
Cost of fencing 160 acres, at 16s. per acre, being 640 rods, at 4s. sterling.....	128	0	0
Buildings, Well, &c., &c.....	100	0	0
	£708	0	0

This £708 at six per cent. would be about £42 10s., or 21s. 3d. sterling per acre, leaving the farmer minus 1s. 3d. sterling per acre, on the actual cost, giving him barely labourer's wages, and no interest for his working-cattle, implements, &c., &c. The fencing of 160 acres requires 640 rods of fence, which at a very low calculation, is worth \$1 per rod, or 4s. sterling. Mr. Caird makes the expense of fencing £60 per mile (see page 55;) but considering that price too high, I have taken £40 per mile. If a whole section is purchased (a mile square,) the outside fence on all sides would be four miles, and the acreable cost of enclosing would be much less than where only a quarter section is purchased; but every prairie farmer as well as every other farmer requires subdivisions of his farm, and 16s. sterling per acre is a very low estimate of the cost of fencing on any farm. So that Mr. Caird's representation at pages 89 and 90, where he says, "The third year begins by the prairie farmer finding himself the unencumbered owner of his land, all fenced and improved, with a stock of horses and implements, and the whole of his original capital in his pocket," is a monstrous delusion, calculated to do immense injury to his readers, who may be thereby tempted to settle on the aguish, treeless, shelterless, and arid prairies of Illinois. The idea, too, expressed at page 90, that "he may continue to crop his farm with Indian corn, from which he will reap very large returns on his capital," is, to say the

least of it, a much too glowing and sanguine view of the prairie farmer's prospects. At page 60 he gives the opinion of a Mr. Brown, an old farmer in the country, "that more money has been made, and may be made in this state by stock farming than by corn-growing;" and adds, (page 61,) "but he has not found short-horned stock so successful on the natural prairie grass, of which, on his own lands, he has no longer any."

To give us an idea of stock farming, Mr. Caird tells us (page 71) that "oxen of three years old, large and in what we should reckon fair condition for stall feeding, are valued here, *i. e.*, Central Illinois, at not more than £4!" And again at page 69, he quotes the price of beef at 2d. per lb.; and at page 72, a Kentucky farmer admits that two acres of his best blue grass land in Illinois were needed to fatten a three-year old short horned ox. At these prices stock farming cannot be profitable at all, and if *better* than corn-growing, what inference may we draw? The story of the ox and two hogs eating a hundred bushels of Indian corn (page 74,) and then being sold at 2d. per lb., is not calculated to give very favourable views of prairie farming. It is well Mr. Caird has so frankly represented these facts to enable British farmers to judge for themselves. It may be well to state here that cattle, sheep, beef, mutton, pork, and grain of all kinds in Canada, are fully double the prices quoted by Mr. Caird as being the prices in Central Illinois; and intelligent British farmers will no doubt govern themselves accordingly, especially as all other crops, except Indian corn, are more productive in Canada West, and labour quite as cheap. These high prices may be supposed to militate against mechanics and manufacturers, but where agricultural products are high, mechanics find more employment and better wages than when they are low. The farmers being more prosperous, are better able to carry on improvements of all kinds. Mr. Caird, at page 50, quotes the wages of a journeyman carpenter at 4s. per day, with his board; these wages are rather lower than in Canada, but the colony has suffered so severely by the late exceptional reverses, that there is little employment for tradesmen at present at high wages. If we have a good harvest and an average crop, times will improve rapidly; but it may be safely stated that it is not probable that either Illinois or Canada will ever again reach that state of inflated prosperity, caused by the late expenditure of millions of dollars in the purchase and formation of railway routes. The benefit of the colony will be permanent and substantial, but the first pioneers of the benefit will probably be severe sufferers. Mr. Caird has well said, and it appears true with regard to Canada also, that, "the development of railway accommodation has been too rapid, and has for the present outrun the immediate requirements of Illinois."

I have alluded to the fact that wheat and all other grain, except Indian corn, are more productive in Canada West than in Central Illinois. The circumstances of climate are, perhaps, the chief cause of the superiority of Canada West. The great wheat-producing countries of Europe lie between the 50th and 59th degrees of north latitude, where the summer

temperature is from 55° to 65° ; but in Central Illinois, where the latitude is about 38° , the summer heat is 78° , and often as high in the shade as from 90 to 100° in June, July, and August. This climate is too hot for the profitable culture of European grains or grasses; they grow there, it is true, but are generally of a very inferior description. The wheat this year (1859) is fortunately a very tolerable sample, and the yield a fair average; much of it was harvested the first week of July; one very large field, I was told by a farming friend who witnessed the operation, was cut with a "heading machine," *i. e.*, the heads of the wheat were cut off immediately below the ear, and dropped into a box which was emptied into waggons accompanying the machine. The straw being of little value was left standing.

As far as regards the wheat crop, this year is an improvement upon several of the past years; but as to other crops, barley, oats, rye, and peas, there does not appear to be much change for the better. With the exception of Indian corn, they are not by any means extensively or successfully cultivated.

By the last census of Canada, taken in 1851-52, her population was about 1-13 of that of the Union, her occupied acres about 1-17th; yet her growth of wheat was very nearly one-sixth of that of the whole Union, of barley it was more than one-fourth, and of oats one-seventh. Of all grain, exclusive of Indian corn, Canada produced *one-sixth of that of the whole Union, territories included.*

These are important facts for the consideration of British emigrants, who, instead of settling on the bleak prairies of the United States, may wish to enjoy a climate not very different from their own, and decidedly healthful; and who may wish to cultivate the same species and description of grain that they have been used to, or to continue their dairies, or to indulge in their beef and mutton producing tendencies, with a fair hope of remuneration.

The prospect of having but little fruit in Central Illinois, is another very important consideration. The land where trees do not naturally grow, can scarcely be expected to be very congenial to fruit trees. It is only too true that in many parts of Illinois fruit trees will not thrive.

Another extract from Mr. Caird (page 29) is worthy of comment, as it portrays a great want of knowledge of facts with regard to the relative increase of population in Canada and Illinois, and is calculated to mislead his readers. Mr. C. says, "Canada West is richer than Canada East, and is more populous; but there is a richer territory still farther west, where labour is yet more productive, and, though in the present state of the country the risk of health is greater, it is ten times more populous, for men push on to the land in which they can most quickly and easily earn an independence."

What will Mr. Caird himself say, when he is told that Canada West has increased in population in a much greater ratio than his favourite state of Illinois!

By the United States Census of 1850, it appears that the three states of Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois, contained in 1830, 1,126,851, and in 1850, 3,505,000; a little over 320 per cent. in twenty years. Canada West contained in 1830, 210,437; in 1850, 791,000, which is over 375 per cent. for the same period of twenty years; so that the increase in these choice states was fifty-five per cent. less than that of Canada West during the same time. Some of our counties in Canada West, viz., Huron, Perth, and Bruce, have increased 571 per cent. in ten years.

Comparing the last decade of Canada West with that of the United States, we find that the increase during the ten years from 1840 to 1850, was 35·27 per cent., whilst that of Upper Canada was 104·58 per cent.

We have had no census in Canada since 1851-52; but there is every reason to believe that the ratio of increase, not including immigration, has continued very much the same, and there is a *certainly* that Mr. Caird's representation as to comparative increase of population in Illinois is entirely *erroneous*. Immigration to the United States has fallen off quite as much in proportion as that into Canada. The statement that an independence can be more quickly and easily earned in Illinois than in Canada West, is simply a delusion, and has been frequently proved by the return of settlers, who, like Mr. Caird, were attracted by the more inviting appearance of prairies to old-country eyes. But as Mr. Caird has given a Dr. and Cr. for Illinois, at page 89, I will give a similar one for Canada. Let old-country capitalists who can command the required sum (say £750 sterling) diligently compare the two, and keep in mind the permanent difference in the quality and prices of produce, and the healthfulness of Canada, and the choice between the two will be no difficult matter to decide, even in the matter of dollars and cents, without alluding to our British Constitution, our British feeling, British tone of morality, our British social atmosphere, &c., which Britons always appreciate more highly after a short residence in the United States.

Mr. Caird thus gives the probable Dr. and Cr. of 100 acres of land for two years in Central Illinois.

Dr.

Cash price of 100 acres. sterling	£200	0	9
Contract price of fencing, breaking, sowing with wheat, reaping and threshing, and building a labourer's cottage, and stable and shed	250	0	0
Capital invested in the purchase of four horses, implements and harness	110	0	0
	£560	0	0
2nd year, wages of 2 men, horse-keep, taxes and accounts.....	200	0	0
	£760	0	0

Cr.

1st crop wheat, 2000 bushels at 3s. 6d., £350 ; 2nd crop Indian
corn, 5000 bushels, at 1s. 8d., £416..... 766 0 0

Surplus after second crop, besides the value of land and stock.. £6 0 0

In Canada West the Dr. and Cr. are on the same basis. Taking 100 acres brought into cultivation, they would stand thus: Capitalists can bring 100 acres into cultivation in Canada, as well as in the United States, although such is seldom or never done that I am aware of.

Dr.

Cash price of 100 acres of land, at 3s. 3d.....	£16	5	0
Contract price for clearing, fencing, and seeding, at £3 10s. per acre.....	350	0	0
Contract price for building a small house or shed.....	50	0	0
Capital invested in oxen, (two yoke) chains, &c.....	34	0	0
Capital invested in potash kettle.....	10	0	0
Capital invested in labour making potash and barrels	40	0	0
Second year, board and wages of 2 men and 5 in harvest, ox keep, &c.....	180	0	0
	£680	5	0

Cr.

Potash, 20 barrels, at £6.....	£120	0	0
Pine timber, say 100 trees, at 6s	30	0	0
(Where the timber is good for making potash there is not much pine, for this reason I have set down a small sum.)			
First crop of wheat, 2000 bushels, at 5s.....	500	0	0
Second crop, barley, rye, oats, peas, and potatoes, at £3 per acre, average.....	300	0	0
	950	0	0

Surplus after the second crop, besides land, &c..... £269 15 0

This comparison, which is justly and fairly given, shews that the Canadian capitalist has the advantage over the prairie capitalist of £269 15s. sterling in two years; and to shew that these representations are by no means overdrawn, I give below the *official* published returns by our Government agent, on the Ottawa, of the total produce of 800 acres of newly cleared land, for the year 1858, with the prices which he has attached, and which are not, as may be deemed, exceptional.

Mr. French says:—"Upon these 800 acres there were raised:

5726 bushels of wheat, at \$1 per bushel	\$5726	00
2916 " oats, at 40 cents per bushel.....	1166	40

Carried forward.....\$6892 40

Brought forward.....	\$6892 40
149 bushels of barley, at 50 cents per bushel.....	74 50
168 " Indian corn, at \$1 per bushel.....	168 00
16799 " potatoes at 10 cents per bushel.....	6718 30
6350 " turnips at 10 cents per bushel.....	635 00
87 tons of hay, at 5 dollars per ton.....	435 00
260 tons of straw, at 4 dollars per ton.....	1040 00
4012 lbs. of sugar, at 10 cents per lb... ..	401 20
108 barrels of potash, at 24 dollars per barrel.....	2522 00
9159 bushel of ashes, at 8 cents per bushel.....	739 92

Making a total of\$19626 82

And showing the average value of each acre to be something over twenty-four dollars sixty cents, or £5 sterling for one year," an amount far above Mr. Caird's representation of the Illinois prairies. For three of the above articles, viz., potatoes, hay, and straw, a market could not be found on a prairie farm; and three other articles, potash, ashes, and sugar, could not be produced. Mr. French has omitted to give credit for the timber used in their houses and sheds, or sold to timber merchants.

Let old-country farmers carefully compare these two statements, and remember also that they are likely to have good health in Canada, good water, and plenty of it, and no necessity of Artesian wells 127 feet deep; good apples and pears and small fruit, and vegetables of every kind in abundance, good markets for every thing they grow, good timber for their houses and fences and fires, and a good Government that provides handsomely for the education of their families—even much better than in the United States; and if they will be guided by the honest opinion of a man of twenty-five years' experience in Canada as an agriculturist, they will pause before they prefer the prairies of Central Illinois to the woods of Canada. The woods modify the heat of summer and cold of winter, whilst the prairies of Illinois are subject to terrific winds and storms and snow in winter, and often most dreadful and devastating fires—and the ever-falling leaves of our woods are ever depositing a rich compost, far superior to that of the long thin prairie grass. There is still another very important consideration regarding these level prairie lands, that is, that many of them cannot be settled on till drained of the sour and unwholesome surface water; and, from the nature of the country, draining is a very expensive operation, and not unfrequently entirely impracticable. Deep permanent springs are often very difficult to find, and there is much suffering both by man and beast for want of really good pure water.

To corroborate what I have said, with regard to the deficiency of the yield of wheat, and other crops in the United States, I give below a quotation from a very late and very clever publication by John Jay, being "A Statistical View of American Agriculture, its Home Resources and

Foreign Markets, &c., in an address delivered at New York before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, on the Organization of the Agricultural Section," New York, 1859. "The average number of bushels of wheat to the acre in Alabama and Georgia is five; in North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee, seven; ranging upwards in the other States until it reaches twelve in New York, Ohio, and Indiana; thirteen in Maryland and Vermont; fourteen in Iowa and Wisconsin; fifteen in Florida, Pennsylvania, and Texas; and sixteen (the highest average) in Massachusetts. Oats range from ten bushels to the acre through various intermediate gradations, to thirty-five and thirty-six bushels, which is the highest." The Journal of the Highland Society of Scotland thus observes: "If the above statement, as given by Mr. Jay, be correct, the state of farming in many parts of America must be indeed in a wretched condition—the American maximum corresponds to our minimum;" adding, however, the following, which appears to be only too true with regard to late years, but reports of this year's crop indicate that the evil is not progressing. "We believe," says the Journal, "that the wheat crop has recently suffered much from the increased ravages of insects, and from various diseases to which it seems to be becoming more and more subject."

Since the above was written, the prospects of the wheat crop in the United States this year appear to be more promising than usual, and in Canada there is every prospect of a very handsome return. From all quarters of Canada West, reports have been sent to this office of expected large crops of wheat, say from thirty to forty bushels per acre; and of spring grain most abundant supplies, including that of Indian corn: and corroborative of what I have stated, with regard to the yield of this grain in Illinois not exceeding forty bushels per acre, I again quote Mr. Jay's statements, as given by the same journal: "Commencing," he says, "at eleven bushels per acre, the returns of produce of Indian corn range through various gradations in the different States, up to thirty-two in Vermont and Iowa; thirty-three in Missouri; thirty-six in Ohio, and forty in Connecticut." This last is the highest return given.

I am, dear Sir, yours, with respect,

WILLIAM HUTTON,

Secretary to Bureau of Agriculture.

Toronto, July 22, 1859.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

THE CLASS WHO SHOULD EMIGRATE.—Practical farmers, agricultural labourers, male, and female servants, boys and girls over 15 years of age. Those possessing small capitals may rent or purchase farms with some little improvements on reasonable terms. *Literary persons and governesses without capital, clerks, shopmen*, or persons having no particular trade or calling and unaccustomed to manual labour should on no account be persuaded to emigrate, for to this class the country offers no encouragement *at present*.

TIME TO EMIGRATE.—It is of the greatest importance to the emigrant that he should arrive in the country at as early a period of the year as possible. Those who sail in the months of April and May, may expect to arrive in time for the spring and summer work, and to obtain the higher rate of wages, which are usually given by the farmers during harvest time.

BEST MODE OF REACHING CANADA.—First class steamers leave Liverpool, Londonderry, and Glasgow weekly, from April to November, direct for Quebec, and for Montreal, *via* Portland, from November to April. Taking into consideration the time occupied by sailing vessels, and the increased risk of life and sickness *steamers* should always be preferred.

LUGGAGE.—Should be in compact handy packages, distinctly marked with the owner's name and destination.

TOOLS.—Agricultural labourers need not bring out implements of husbandry, as these can be easily procured in the country. Artizans are recommended to take only such tools as they may possess. But both classes must bear in mind that there is no difficulty in procuring any ordinary tools in the principal towns on advantageous terms, and that it is more desirable to have the means of purchasing what they want after reaching their destination, than to be encumbered with a large quantity of luggage during the journey into the interior.

CLOTHING.—Woollen clothing and all descriptions of bedding, wearing apparel, flannels, blankets, &c., are much cheaper in England than in Canada, and wherever it is practicable the emigrant should lay in a good stock of clothing before leaving home.

MONEY.—The best mode of taking money is in sovereigns, or by a letter of credit on some established bank. Emigrants possessing capital, say from £200 to £500, are advised to buy or rent a farm (with the option of purchase if possible,) with some little improvement upon it instead of going into the bush at once, or if inclined they might work for wages the first year, by which means they will become acquainted with the country and have time to look about them before making their final choice.

ON ARRIVING IN CANADA the emigrant should at once apply to the Government Emigration Officers, whose duty it is to afford him every information and advice; and he should avoid listening to the opinions of interested and designing characters, who thrust their advice upon him unsolicited.

Emigrants who have settled destinations should remain about the city as short a time as possible after arrival. Farm labourers should proceed *at once* into the agricultural districts, where they will be certain of meeting with employment suitable to their habits. The Chief Agent will consider such persons as may loiter about the ports of landing to have no further claims on the protection of Her Majesty's Agents, unless they have been detained by sickness or some other sufficient cause.

Those desirous of obtaining employment will find it to their advantage to accept the first offer, even if the wages should be less than they had been led to expect, as until they become acquainted with the country their services are of comparatively small value to their employers. Persons seeking situations as clerks, shopmen, &c., (for whom there exists little or no demand,) and mechanics who experience difficulty in obtaining employment in their respective trades, should accept the first offer that presents itself sooner than remain idle.

CAUTION:—*Emigrants having no fixed destination should not take passage beyond Quebec.*

A. C. BUCHANAN,

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

AGENT.

TABLE of Mean Monthly and Annual Temperature at Toronto, Canada West, from 1840 to 1859, taken from the Records of the Provincial Magnetic Observatory, by Profes or Kingston.

M O N T H S.													Mean
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual.
1840 }	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
1859 }	23.72	22.83	30.07	41.00	51.38	61.27	67.06	66.12	57.98	45.27	36.65	25.97	44.11

Mean Monthly and Annual Fall of Rain at Toronto, from 1840 to 1859.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean Annual.
1840 }	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1859 }	1.480	1.043	1.553	2.492	3.305	3.198	3.490	2.927	4.099	2.257	3.109	1.606	30.859

Dr. Lillie, in his "Essay on Canada," remarks that "Professor Hind holds the climate of Canada West to be superior to those portions of the United States lying north of the 41st parallel of latitude, in mildness—in adaptation to the growth of cereals—in the uniformity of the distribution of rain over the agricultural months—in the humidity of the atmosphere—in comparative indemnity from spring frosts and summer droughts—in a very favourable distribution of clear and cloudy days for the purpose of agriculture—and in the distribution of rain over many days—as, also, in its salubrity. In the following points he regards it as differing favourably from that of Great Britain and Ireland, viz.—in high summer means of temperature—in its comparative dryness—and in the serenity of the sky." Pulmonary complaints are of very rare occurrence in Canada. Deaths, caused by excessive indulgence in ardent spirits, are lamentably frequent.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned in conformity with the 6th section of 22 Vic., cap. 32 has the honour to submit his annual Report, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

The encouragement of Immigration forms a most important branch of the duties of the Minister and is one to which the especial and most earnest efforts of the Department have been directed.

Frequent representations have been made of the great difficulties in procuring accurate information and statistics relating to Canada, experienced by intending emigrants, many many of whom would probably make Canada their home, were her vast resources and the advantages and inducements which she holds out, more widely advertised and proclaimed.

With the view of testing this question, and of enabling Canada to compete more favorably with other British Colonies and the United States, for the advantages attendant upon the settlement of certain classes of emigrants among us, additional agents have been temporarily appointed to represent the emigration branch of this Department in the north and south of Ireland and western Europe, respectively.

Great care has been taken to impress upon the emigrant agents abroad, the importance of their mission, and the fact, that certain classes only of emigrants are sought for, or desired by the Province. The following extract from the "Letter of Instructions," issued to them by the Minister of Agriculture, relates to this subject:

"In conveying information respecting this country, you will of course readily understand the necessity of great caution and entire truthfulness in any statement you make, in order that the Government may not be involved by representations in any respect fallacious, nor the emigrant, or public abroad be in any way misled. In addition to the authorized documents which you take with you, you will be supplied from this Department with such information bearing on the subject of your mission as you may, from time to time, apply for, or as it may be considered desirable to send you. These communications and your experience and long acquaintance with this country will enable you, at all times, to give such information as shall be really accurate, respecting our mines, forests, fisheries, agriculture, and the Colony generally.

"You will constantly bear in mind that a promiscuous immigration is neither desirable nor sought for: Canada, at present, does not, and for the coming year most probably, will not offer any large field for unskilled labor, since there are no large public works, nor railway extensions in progress. At the same time skilled agricultural labourers can always find ready employ-

ment, and female domestic servants are always sure of good wages and certain employment.

"The class of people to whom, especially, Canada offers a desirable home, comprises those who on their arrival here are prepared to enter on the Public Lands as settlers.

"The Provincial Government, as you are aware, has recently opened new roads in Upper Canada and in Lower Canada, and has laid out for settlement and authorised free grants (not exceeding 100 acres in each case) of the lands through which these roads pass. These free grants are, however, more advantageous to those acquainted with the climate and country than to the poorest class of emigrants, and those just arrived in the country.

"You will ascertain at the Crown Lands Office the exact position of those free grants now available, and explain fully to persons seeking information the advantages and disadvantages attendant upon their settlement."

The exertions of Emigration Agents must not, however, be confined to the vast fields of Europe, but it is advisable that they should also be directed to different localities in the United States, where former inhabitants of Canada may be found in small communities. Preliminary action has already been taken in this matter, by circulating amongst them, in their own language, accurate information as to the advantages which Canada offers to the industry, labour, and perseverance of the Colonists.

The task of collecting and disseminating information likely to be of use to intending emigrants, has been vigorously pursued by the Department. The circular to the Reeves of the townships of Upper Canada and to the Municipal authorities in the Lower Province, making enquiries relative to the number and classes of emigrants sought for in each different locality, and seeking information as to the prices at which "cleared" farms can be purchased or rented, &c., has been re-issued, and the result compiled and published in a tabular form, circulated largely for the information of emigrants.

In addition to the above, another circular, enclosing a series of questions relative to the quantity and quality of land for sale, statistics and prospects of the settlers, how many are immigrants, &c., nationality, whether any improved farms are for sale or to be let, demand for labour, and general suggestions, has been issued by this Department to the various Crown Land Agents throughout the Province. The information contained in the answer received to these questions has been condensed and embodied in a pamphlet issued from the Emigration Office by Mr. Buchanan, and extensively circulated, in the English, French, and German languages.

In conclusion the undersigned alludes with the deepest regret to the loss which this department has sustained in the decease, during the past year, of Mr. W. Hutton, for many years the active Secretary of the Bureau.

The whole humbly submitted.

N. F. BELLEAU,
Minister of Agriculture.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, EMIGRATION AND STATISTICS }
Quebec, April, 1862.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE

TO WHOM WAS REFERRED

The Annual Report of the Chief Emigrant Agent, Quebec.

This Report contains a vast amount of useful information and many valuable suggestions. Some of these, however, had been anticipated by the

Minister of Agriculture and the Crown Land Commissioner—such as the publication of the new Government Map, showing the free grants, and the exact position of the lands offered on sale en bloc; the appointment of Emigration Agents at Liverpool, in Germany and Norway; the new system of field notes (a specimen of which will be found in this work); the intention of the Crown Land Commissioner to establish a lithographic establishment in connection with his office; the translation of the new Government pamphlet on Emigration into German and Norwegian, for distribution in those countries.

The following table (page 198) shows in a tabular form the statistics of population, and area in square miles, of countries to which European emigration is chiefly directed.

"The natural attractions or laws under which such a distribution has been steadily going forward of late years, may be classed under these eight heads, viz: of a kindred race; of gold; of cheap or free land; of higher wages; of climate; of cheap and convenient access; of a familiar language and free institutions."

COUNTRY.	Date of Statistics.	Population.	Square M.	Average Population to Sq. Mile.
Canada West.....	Estimate, 1860	1,409,428	147,832	9½
Canada East.....	"	1,130,781	201,980	5½
New Brunswick.....	"	200,000	27,700	7½
Nova Scotia.....	"	300,000	18,746	16
Prince Edward.....	"	62,348	2,134	29
Newfoundland.....	"	120,000	77,000	2½
North-West.....	"	..	180,000	..
Vancouver's Island.....	"	11,463	16,000	¾
British Columbia.....	"	..	213,500	..
Cape Colony.....	"	285,279	118,256	2½
Australia:—				
N. S. Wales.....	"	310,000	536,000	¾
S. Australia.....	"	110,000	520,000	½
W. Australia.....	"	15,000	1,040,000	⅓
Victoria.....	"	500,000	162,000	3
Tasmania.....	"	84,000	28,600	3
New Zealand.....	"	50,000	97,000	2
South American States, } including Brazil }	1860	19,846,000	5,868,000	3½
United States.....	"	23,191,876	3,306,834*	7½

* This is a prodigious territory, but the British possessions in North America far exceed this.

The exact amount, according to Alison, is 4,109,630 square geographical miles, and the water in British America is 340,000 square miles—the whole terrestrial globe embrace about 37,000,000 square miles, so that British America contains nearly a ninth part of the whole terrestrial surface of the globe—the number of acres is 2,630,163,200. Alison remarks that a very large portion is perhaps doomed to everlasting sterility, owing to the severity of the climate, such is no doubt the case; but it should be recollected that as the country becomes cleared up the climate improves, and there are at present twenty or thirty millions of acres, to the successful cultivation of which the climate presents no insuperable barrier.

In 1851, England had 332, Wales 136, Scotland 93, the Islands 893, to a square mile.

The Committee cannot omit to mention the neglect of steerage accommodation and prices on board ocean steamers.

"The Canadian Line," the Report proceeds to say, "secured as it now is for a term of years of a large annual subsidy from the Provincial chest, could not in any way better prove itself worthy of that subsidy, than by putting down its steerage rates to the same figure with the New York lines. It is in evidence that the Inman line and the Galway line charge but five guineas for a steerage passage, while our line charges seven guineas. This difference of ten dollars and a half per head, to a man of family with small means, must operate injuriously against our route.

"It ought also to be made by this Government, in the opinion of your Committee, an additional ground of objection, to the unfair competition imposed on our line by the Imperial subsidy to the Cunard and Galway lines running to New-York, that these subsidies enable them to diminish their rates of steerage passage, thus enhancing the cost, and diminishing the number of British emigrants into these British provinces.

"The Committee report their decided opinion that 'German and Norwegian settlements should be encouraged and multiplied from Gaspé, to Lake Huron, as nuclei of future strength.'

"The Committee bear cheerful testimony to the conspicuous ability of Mr. Buchanan, the chief emigration agent for Canada. They consider **FREE OR CHEAP CULTIVABLE LAND** as the greatest attraction to the settler, and upon this ground they recommend more intimate relations between the Emigration and Crown Land Departments.

"The Committee remark strongly upon the subject of absentees' lands, of which there are in Upper Canada alone 8,431,800 acres!!

"The retention, in a worse than mortmain clutch, of such an immense quantity of the productive soil of Upper Canada—exclusive of the Canada Company's Territory—must exercise a highly unfavourable influence on emigrant settlement. These blocks of unused, unsold, untenanted waste, act as barriers against all improvement, hinder the making of roads, diminish the number of schools, and devolve the burden of taxation unfairly on the actual settler. The high prices at which they are held drive many thousands of men into the United States, while, when they are sold, the unfortunate stranger is frequently unaware that he is buying two, three, or four years' taxes, in addition to the land. Some alteration of the assessment law, enabling the municipalities to enforce the payment of taxes on such land annually or biennially, and such other remedial legislation as the House might in its wisdom devise, ought to be applied to this enormous evil."

"The Committee among their formal recommendations concur, on the advice of Messrs. Buchanan and Hutton, in opinion "that an untransferable land scrip, 'good for fifty acres of public land in any part of the province of Canada,' should be issued through these provincial agents abroad, to intending actual settlers, on certain conditions to be fulfilled within a specified time, and that similar precautions to those taken by saving banks, be taken by the agents to protect the province and the individual from imposition and loss. The adjoining fifty acres to those which the scrip would cover, to be also reserved for a limited time, that the settler may have a fair opportunity of acquiring it by purchase."

HASTINGS ROAD.

HASTINGS ROAD AGENCY,
Madoc, 2nd January, 1862. }

SIR,—Herewith I beg to send my Annual Report, showing the position of lots on the Road under my charge at the close of the year 1861.

The number of new settlers located during 1861, is 88, of whom 12 were natives of England, 34 of Ireland, 3 of Scotland, 30 of Canada, 5 of Germany, and 4 of the United States.

The locations of 1861 exceed those of 1860 by 32.

The total number of settlers in possession of lots is 377, and their national origin is as follows:—

England	54	Nova Scotia.....	1
Ireland	167	New Brunswick.....	1
Scotland	41	Orkney	3
Canada	74	United States.....	9
Germany.....	25		
France	2		377

The number of acres cleared, and in process of clearing at the close of 1861, was 3641, showing an increase of 960 acres during the year. The number of acres under crop and pasture in 1861 was 2,681.

The following table shows the crops and other industrial products of the free grant settlers during 1861:—

		RATE.	VALUE.
Spring Wheat.....	10,200 Bushels.	\$0 80	\$8,160 00
Fall Wheat	228 "	1 00	228 00
Oats	10,345 "	0 25	2,586 25
Pens	1,388 "	0 40	555 20
Barley.....	200 "	0 60	120 08
Rye.....	208 "	0 50	101 50
Potatoes	29,250 "	0 25	7,312 50
Hay, (Timothy)	459 Tons.	10 00	4,590 00
Hay, (Marsh).....	88 "	6 00	528 00
Turnips	29,120 Bushels.	0 20	5,824 00
Maple Sugar	1,427 Pounds.	0 10	142 70
Maple Molasses.....	400 Gallons.	0 75	300 00
Potash	119 Barrels.	30 00	3,570 00
Shingles.....	320 M.	1 00	320 00
Sawn Lumber.....	300 M. feet	8 00	2,400 00
Potash Barrels.....	200	1 00	200 00
Straw	1,000 Tons.	4 00	4,000 00
Deer killed, say.....	220	4 00	880 00
Furs, estimated at.....			1,500 00
Fish, taken in Lakes and Rivers, say			400 00
Garden Produce, say.....			500 00

Total value of year's products \$44,218 15

Cattle owned by Free Grant Settlers.

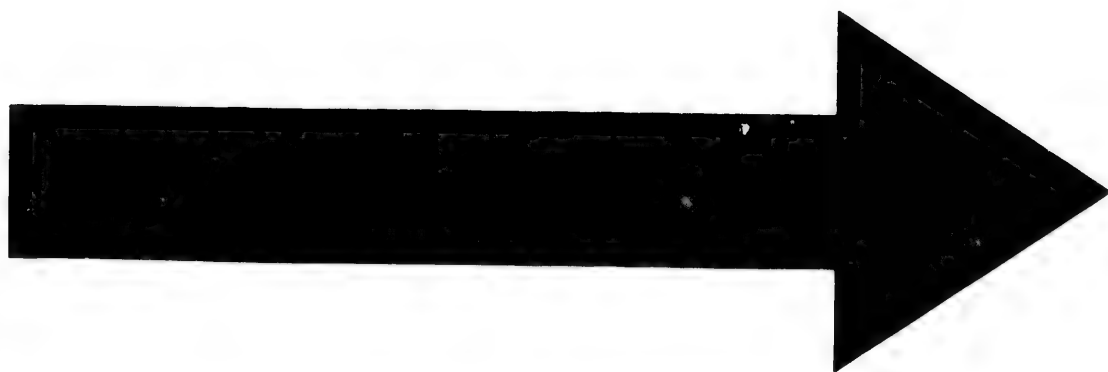
	1856.	1860.	1861.	Increase in two years.
Horned Cattle.....	220	338	575	349
Hogs	120	194	448	328
Sheep	6	35	38	30
Horses	34	49	53	19
Total	380	616	1112	726

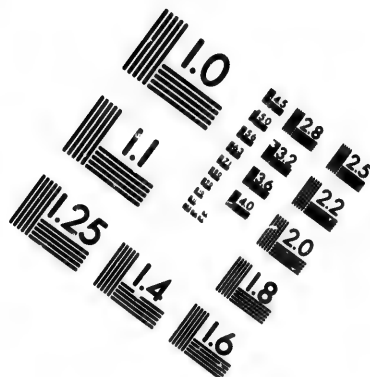
These tables exhibit a steady and continuous increase in the acquisition of property by the settlers, and afford the best possible evidence of prosperity. The buildings, on the road, include 1 Flour Mill, 3 Saw Mills, 4 Stores, 5 Taverns, 1 School House. Those erected in 1861 are chiefly large substantial barns, and dwellings of a good class.

WHEAT was generally thick on the ground; a good plump grain, and entirely free from fly.

OATS gave a large yield, and were generally heavier and better than those grown on the front Townships.

TURNIPS were very extensively cultivated, and gave large yields. They are becoming a very important article of produce for winter fodder.





6"



Photographic Sciences Corporation

**23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503**

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It is now nearly six years since the Hastings Road was first opened for settlement. The soil and climate have therefore been fully and fairly tested. The main outline of facts may be thus briefly stated. Some three hundred poor men with seldom any means beyond their ability to labour have settled upon these lands, previously a wilderness, and in five years have accumulated round them the real wealth and property represented in the above tables, besides supporting themselves and their families during that period.

A very low estimate of the value of permanent improvements, and farm implements owned on the road, gives \$406 as the average value of each settler's property. This result must be considered highly satisfactory, when it is borne in mind that many of the most successful settlers entered upon their lands only so few years ago with little or no capital.

Fanning mills and threshing machines have been introduced very generally, and most of the older settlers have a good supply of farming tools and implements.

We are indebted to the Post Office Department for a very liberal extension of postal accommodation, there being now four offices along the road: one at Mill Bridge, 17 miles; one at Glanmire, 24 miles; one at York River, 48 miles; and one at the intersection of the Branch Roads Tara, 72 miles from Madoc.

The same freedom from disease and crime, which marked the earlier years of the settlement, has, I am happy to say, continued during 1861.

(Signed)

M. P. HAYES,

Agent, Hastings Road.

Honorable P. M. Vankoughnet,
Commissioner of Crown Lands. }

FREE GRANTS!

The Provincial Government have recently opened Seven Great Lines of Road in Upper Canada, and Five in Lower Canada, and laid out for settlement the lands through which these roads pass.

The roads in Upper Canada are styled:—

1st. **THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD.**—This road runs East and West, and will eventually be 171 miles in length, and connect the Ottawa River with Lake Huron; about 62 miles are now finished, and 235 settlers already located thereon. Resident Agent, T. P. FRENCH, Clontarf, Township of Sebastopol.

2nd. **ADDINGTON ROAD,** running North and South, 61 miles long, and starting from the settlements in the County of Addington, until it intersects the Opeongo Road; the number of settlers on this road is 178. Resident Agent, E. PERRY, Tamworth.

3rd. **THE HASTINGS ROAD,** running nearly parallel to the Addington Road, 68 miles long, and connecting the County of Hastings with the Ottawa and Opeongo Road; there are 306 settlers on this road. Resident Agent, M. P. HAYES, Village of Madoc.

4th. **THE BOBCEYGEON ROAD,** running from Bobceygeon, between the counties Peterborough and Victoria, north, and intended to be continued to Lake Nipissing; 36 miles are already completed, and there are 168 settlers on the line; the number of the family of each settler on the above roads averages about four. Resident Agent, R. HUGHES, Bobceygeon.

5th. **THE FRONTENAC AND MADAWASKA ROAD,** of which 38 miles are completed. Resident Agent, J. SPIKE, Harrowsmith.

6th. **THE MUSKOKA ROAD,** of which 21 miles are completed; this road runs from the head of the navigation of Lake Couchiching to the Grand Falls of Muskoka, where it will intersect the road called Peterson's Line, which will

eventually meet the Ottawa and Opeongo Road now gradually opening westwardly, and by it the intending settler, arriving at Toronto, can, in one day's journey from that city, reach the very centre of the country. Resident Agent, R. J. OLIVER, Orillia.

7th. THE SAULT STE. MARIE ROAD, intended to run from Sault Ste. Marie to Goulais Bay, and of which four miles are already completed.

The Five Roads in Lower Canada are :—

THE ELGIN ROAD in the county of L'Islet, about 35 miles long, from St. Jean, Port Joly, to the Provincial line. Resident Agent, S. DRAPEAU, St. Jean, Port Joly.

THE MATANE AND CAP CHAT.

THE TACHE ROAD, from Buckland, in the County of Bellechasse, to the Kempt Road, in Rimouski—about 200 miles.

THE TEMISCOUATA ROAD, from River du Loup to Lake Temiscouata; and THE KEMPT ROAD, from Metis to Restigouche.

In order to facilitate the settlement of these parts of Canada the Government has authorised FREE GRANTS of Land along these roads, not exceeding, in each case, 100 acres, and obtainable upon the following conditions :—

1st. That the Settler be Eighteen years of age; 2nd. That he take possession of the land allotted to him within one month; 3rd. That he put into a state of cultivation 12 acres of land in the course of four years; 4th. That he build a log-house, 20 by 16 feet, and reside on the lot until the foregoing conditions are fulfilled.

Families may reside on a single lot, and the several members having land allotted to them will be exempt from building and residence upon each individual lot. The non-fulfilment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the land, which will be sold or given to another. The lands thus opened up, and gratuitously offered by the Government for settlement, are chiefly of excellent quality, and well adapted, in respect of soil and climate, to all the purposes of husbandry.

All Emigrants requiring information as to the best routes and cheapest rates of conveyance, to any of the above Districts, should apply to the under-mentioned agents, who will also direct those in want of employment to places where they will be most likely to obtain it.

QUEBEC.....A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

MONTREAL.....J. H. DALEY.

OTTAWA.....W. J. WILLS.

TORONTO....A. B. HAWKE, Chief Agent for C. W.

HAMILTON.....WILLIAM GILLESPIE.

KINGSTON.....JAMES McPHERSON.

NOTICE.—Emigrants arriving at Quebec, holding Through tickets for their inland transport, and desiring to obtain information, may delay their journey for that purpose, as the Railway or Steamboat Company to whom they are addressed will take charge of their luggage until they are ready to proceed.

A. C. BUCHANAN,

Chief Agent.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE, }
Quebec, August, 1861.



NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS!

EMIGRANTS desirous of purchasing any of the Crown Lands in Upper or Lower Canada, may obtain the fullest information as to the Price and Quality of the Lands for sale in their respective Counties by applying to the undermentioned Agents.

Prices of Lands range from Twenty Cents to One Dollar Per Acre,

SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS:

One-fifth of the Purchase Money to be paid down, and the remainder in four annual equal instalments, with interest; no Patent, in any case, (even though the Land be paid for in full at the time of purchase), shall issue for any such land to any person who shall not by himself, or the person or persons under whom he claims, have taken possession of such land within six months from the time of the sale, and shall from that time continuously have been a *bona-fide* occupant of, and resident on, the land for at least two years, and have cleared and rendered fit for cultivation and had under crop, within four years at farthest from the time of the sale of the land, a quantity thereof, in the proportion of at least ten acres to every one hundred acres; and have erected thereon a house, habitable, and of the dimensions at least of sixteen by twenty feet. The purchaser may cut and sell from his lot whatever timber he thinks proper, and apply the value of it in payment of the purchase money due by him.

CROWN LAND AGENTS IN UPPER (WESTERN) CANADA.

AGENTS.	RESIDENCES.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	ACRES AT DISPOSAL.	PRICE PER ACRE. Except spe- cially valued
William Harris	Admaston, near Renfrew	Part of Renfrew	Admaston, Bagot, Blithfield, Bromley, Brougham, Canonto, Griffith, Stafford, Wilberforce	250000	
James P. Moffat	Pembroke	Parts of Renfrew and District of Nipissing	Alice, Buchanan, Fraser, Head, Maria, Mc- Kay, Petewawa, Rolph	214000	
Thomas P. French	Clontarf	Parts of Renfrew and District of Nipissing	Algona, Brudenel, Gratian, Sebastopol, Rad- cliffe	150000	
James Macpherson	Kingston	Lennox, and parts of Frontenac and Ad- dington	Kennebec, Olden, Oso, Palmerston, Bedford, Hinchinbrooke	190000	
Ebenezer Perry	Tamworth	Parts of Frontenac, Ad- dington, and District of Nipissing	Abinger, Anglessea, Barrie, Denbigh, Kala- dar, Sheffield	220000	
Martin P. Hayes	Madoc	North part of Hastings.	Bangor, Caabel, Dungannon, Faraday, Lake Herschel, Montegale, Limerick, McClure, Tudor, Wicklow, Wollaston	250000	
Richard Hughes	Bobaygeon	Parts of Peterborough and Victoria	Anson, Galway, Snowdon, Lutterworth, Min- den, Somerville, Stanhope	200000	
G. M. Roche	Lindsay	Part of Victoria.	Carden, Laxton	25000	
Richard J. Oliver	Orillia	Parts of Simcoe and Vic- toria	Morrison, Muskoka, Draper, Macaulay	100000	
Joseph Wilson	Sault St. Marie	District of Algoma	Awenge, Awéres, Korah, Macdonald, St. Mary, Tarentorus, Lefroy, Patton, Thomp- son, Esten, Spragge, Saitar	200000	
Robert McVicar	Fort William, Lake Superior		Needing and Paipouge	64000	

Seventy Cents Cash—or, One Dollar if paid
by instalments as above.

**CROWN LAND AGENTS IN LOWER (EASTERN) CANADA.
NORTH OF THE RIVER OTTAWA.**

AGENTS.	RESIDENCES.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	ACRES AT DISPOSAL.	PRIOR PER ACRES, Except specially valued
Wm. Thompson	Fitzalan, Arundel.	Part of Argenteuil	Montcalm, Arundel, DeSalaberry	70000	30 cents.
G. W. Cameron	Thurso	Part of Ottawa	Hartwell, Ripon, Ponsoby, Suffolk	75000	50 cents.
E. W. Murray	Buckingham	Do.	Portland, Derry, Villeneuve, Bowman, Templeton, Buckingham	160000	do.
Robert Farley	Chelsea	Do.	Wakefield, Low, Masham, Hincks, Aylwin, Denholm	204000	do.
Michael McBean	Northfield	Do.	Cameron, Bouchette, Northfield, Kensington, Amound, Wright, Egan, Scotte, Boskatonge	257000	do.
G. M. Judgson	Olarendon	Part of Pontiac	Aldfield, Thorne, Caywood, Leslie, Onalow	180000	do.
Thomas Barron	Lachute	Part of Argenteuil	Wentworth, Howard	41000	30 cents.
Terence Smith	Alumette	Part of Pontiac	Allumette, Waltham, Sheen, Chichester, Aberdeen, Aberford	135000	do.
F. X. Bastien	Calumette	Do.	Calumette	10000	do.
Duncan McMillan	Grenville	Part of Argenteuil	Harrington	81000	do.
NORTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.					
A. B. Lavallée	St. Adèle d'Abercrombie	Terrebonne	Abercromby, Morin, Beresford, Wexford	85000	do.
Alexander Daly	Rawdon	Montcalm	Chilton, Chertsey, Kilkenny, Rawdon	121000	do.
Jules Bourgeois	Kildare	Joliette and Berthier	Cathcart, Kildare, Joliette, Brandon	49000	do.
A. Dubord	Three Rivers	St. Maurice and Maskinonge	Peterborough, Carlton, Shawanegan	40000	do.

CROWN LAND AGENTS IN LOWER (EASTERN) CANADA.—Continued.

NORTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

AGENTS.	RESIDENCES.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	ACRES AT DISPOSAL.	PRICE PER ACRE, Except specially valued
A. Bochet	St. Anne de la Perade	Champlain	Radnor, Alton, Montauban	25000	30 cents.
J. P. Déry	St. Raymond	Fortneuf	Gosford, Colbert, Roquemont	28000	do.
Vincent Martin	Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi	Bagot, Chicoutimi, Latarrière, Jonquière, Mesy, Tremblay, Charlevoix, Metabetchouan, Kénogami, LaBarre, Caron, Signay, Simard, Harvey, St. Johns	132000	20 cents.

SOUTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

J. T. Lebel	Wotton	Parts of Wolfe and Compton	Wotton, Ham and augmentation, Wolslow, Galtby, Stratford, Whitton, Winslow	118000	do.
John Hume	Leeds	Megantic	Halifax, Inverness, Ireland, Leeds, Nelson, Somerset and augmentation	290000	60 cents.
J. O. C. Arcand	St. Joseph, Beauce	Part of Megantic	Broughton, Thetford	15000	do.
E. M. McKenzie	Lambton	Beauce	Price, Adstock, Tring, Lambton, Forsyth, Aylmer, Gayhurst	44000	40 cents.
Andrew Ross	Frampton	Dorchester and part of Beauce	Shenley, Jersey, Marlow, Rixborough, Ditchfield, Linlith, Watford, Cranbourne, Frampton, Buckland, Standon, Ware	130000	do.
John Felton	Sherbrooke	Stanstead, Sherbrooke, Richmond, and parts of Wolfe & Compton	Marston, Auckland, Hereford, Weedon, Hampden	200000	30 cents.
S. V. Larue	St. Charles, River Boyar	Bellechasse	Mailleur	160000	60 cents.

CROWN LAND AGENTS IN LOWER (EASTERN) CANADA.
SOUTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

AGENTS.	RESIDENCES.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	ACRES AT DISPOSAL.	PRICE PER ACRE, Except specially valued
Joseph Tétu	St. Thomas	Montmagny, and part of { L'Islet	Montmagny, Ashburton, Bourdages, Patton, Arago	20000	do.
Fra. Jolivet	St. Gervais	Bellechasse	Roux, Bellechasse, part of Buckland, Daquam, Armagh	120000	do.
Stanislas Drapeau	St. Jean, Port Joly	L'Islet and Elgin Road	Fourmier, Ashford, Garneau, Casgrain, Lafontaine, Dionne	92000	do.
F. X. Pratte	Stanford	Part of Arthabaska	Maddington, Blandford, Stanfold, Belstrode	98000	do.
F. DeGuise	St. Anne La Poca- tière	Kamouraska	Lxworth, Chapais, Woodbridge, Pinchaud, Parke, Bungay, Chabot, Pohenegamook	100000	do.
Antoine Gagnon	St. Christophe de Arthabaska	Arthabaska	Chester, Holton, Tingwick, Warwick	286000	do.
L. N. Gauvreau	Ile Verte	Temiscouata	Whitworth, Viger, Demers, Denonville, Begon, Rodot	40000	do.
J. Bte. Lepage	Rimouski	Rimouski	Duquesne, Macpès, Neigette, Cabot, Fleuri- an, Macnider, Matane and augmenta- tion, St. Denis, Cap Chat, Romieu, D'Ala- bert, Cherbourg	185000	do.
J. A. Lebel	New Carlisle	Bonaventure	New Richmond, Hamilton, Cox, Hope, Port Daniel	300000	do.
J. N. Verge	Carleton	Do.	Metepediac, Restigouche, Mann, Nouvelle, Carleton, Maria	180000	20 cents.
John Eden	Gaspé Basin	Gaspé	Newport, Percé, Malbaie, Douglas, York, South Gaspé Bay, North Gaspé Bay, Fox, Sydenham	120000	do.



DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

FISHERIES BRANCH.

QUEBEC, 22nd May, 1861.

THE following Regulation, in amendment to the existing Fishery Regulation for Lower Canada, has been adopted by the Governor General in Council, pursuant to certain provisions of the Statute 22nd Vic. Cap. 62.

"The receipt, gift, purchase, sale, or possession of any fish had in contravention of these Regulations, shall be punishable according to Law; that all fish taken in contravention of the said Act and of these or any other Regulations made or to be made thereunder; and all nets, materials and other apparatus in whose possession the said fish, nets, materials and other apparatus may be found, shall be forfeited to her Majesty; and the fishing or taking of fish in contravention of this Act or of the Regulations aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken as a separate and distinct offence on each and every day on which the same shall take place."

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lands in the Townships of Rose and Lefroy, Patton, Thompson, Esten, Spragge, and Salter, situated on the North Shore of Lake Huron (east of the Bruce Mine,s) will be open for sale, upon the usual condition of actual settlement thereon, on and after the FIFTEENTH day of MAY next, upon application to JOSEPH WILSON, Esq., Crown Land Agent, at Sault Ste. Marie.

Price, Twenty Cents an acre—one-fifth to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments, with interest.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Quebec, 15th March, 1861.

GENERAL NOTICE.

SALMON FISHERIES OF LOWER CANADA.

The following are the names of Rivers still open to proposals for leasing:—The Rivers Esquimaux, Ste. Augustine, Little Mecatiuna, Etamann, Olomansiebo, Washeecootai, Musquam, Kegashka, Natashgulan, Little Wathsheeshoo, Great Wathsheeshoo, Romaine, Mingan, Manito, St. Johns, Magpie, Jupitagan, Ste. Marguerite, Calumet, Trinity, Beesie, Mistassinni, Bersimis, Nipimawecawnan, Pontneuf, Escoumain, Murray, Du Gouffre, Ste. Ann, Trois Saumon, Ouelle, Métis, Mataune, Ste. Anne, Mont Louis, Magdelaine, Bonaventure, Little Cascapedia, Grand Cascapedia, and Matapedia.

Applications should be addressed to the Fisheries Branch of the Department Crown Lands, Quebec.

THE TIMBER RESOURCES OF CANADA.

The principal descriptions of Timber found in the forests of Canada are:—White, Yellow, and Red Pine; White and Black Spruce; Tamarac; White, Rim, and Black Ash; Grey, Red, Soft and Rock Elm; Bird's Eye, White, and Red Oak; Bird's Eye, Curly, and Soft Maple; Black and Grey Walnut; Smooth and Rough Bark Hickory; Ironwood; Red Wild Cherry; Basswood; Beech; Red and White Cedar; Hemlock, Fir, Poplar, Chesnut, Buttonwood, and Whitewood.

For furniture and ornamental purposes the luxuriant beauties of our Crotched, Wavy, and Mottled Black Walnut are well known, both here and in Europe; also the beauties of our Bird's Eye and Curly Maples, as well as of our Curly Birch, Crotched White Oak, and Red Wild Cherry. The superior qualities of our White, Red, and Yellow Pine are fully acknowledged in the markets of Europe. Our Oaks, Elms, and Tamarac rank high for ship building and general purposes; in fact, all our woods are susceptible of being utilized in the arts and manufactures.

Canada exports annually about 80,000,000 cubic feet of Timber in a rough state, and about 400,000,000 feet, broad measure, of sawed Lumber. The revenue derived by the Province during the year 1880 for Timber cut in the public Forests, amounted to about 500,000 dollars, or £125,000 currency.

ADVANTAGES OF THE TIMBER RESOURCES OF CANADA TO EMIGRANTS AND SETTLERS.

The emigrant will have on his own lot an unlimited supply of the best fuel; the timber necessary for his house, out-buildings, and all kinds of farming implements and household articles, usually made of wood; moreover, he obtains this supply in the process of clearing his lot. The Government conditions of sale allow him to cut and sell from his lot whatever timber he thinks proper, and apply the value of it to payment of the purchase money due by him. Thus the settler can pay for his lot with the crop planted by nature on it. As mentioned elsewhere, even in burning the timber which he does not sell, the ashes can be converted into Potash, which will meet a ready sale at from £7 to £9 currency per barrel.

TIMBER LICENSES.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Notice is hereby given that purchasers of public lands (not under license) being actual settlers, with certain improvements, can obtain license from the respective Crown land, or Crown timber agents, to cut and dispose of the timber growing on the lots purchased by them (provided the value of the timber cut and so disposed of is applied in payment of the purchase money due the Crown,) on their complying with the conditions mentioned below.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.

A dwelling house of not less than sixteen by twenty feet. At least five acres of every hundred acres, cleared and put under crop, or made ready for putting under crop.

CONDITIONS OF OCCUPATION, &c.

Actual residence on the lot *at least six months*, immediately previous to the date of application for license, and continuing to reside on the lot, and to clear and put under crop annually the number of acres specified in the conditions of purchase from the Crown, (if those conditions have not been already fulfilled) or in any case the lot was sold not subject to settlement duties, continuing to clear and put under crop annually at least two acres for every hundred acres.

MODE OF OBTAINING LICENSE, &c.

Sending to, or fying with, the Crown Timber Agent, when application is made to that Officer, the certificate of purchase of the lot from the Crown Land Agent, or exhibiting to the Agent the original receipt given on the sale of the lot.

Making application for license under the hand of the purchaser, or of his recognized assignee, in the printed form, No. 15 B, accompanied by an affidavit of the truth of the facts stated in said application; or by the certificate of the actual settlers residing in the locality, or by the certificate of a clergyman, or of the township assessor, (or valuator,) or of the township clerk, (or secretary-treasurer,) or of an authorized forest ranger, or of a Provincial Land Surveyor, confirming the truth of the facts.

Transmitting with the application the sum of four dollars for the license.

RETURN OF TIMBER CUT, &c.

Every licensee must furnish to the local Crown Timber Agent, on or before the 31st day of May, in each year, a sworn statement in the printed form, No. 18, E of the quantity, description and value of the timber cut, together with the other information required by the said form, and pay or cause to be paid to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or to his authorized agent the value of said timber. In case the value is not paid, or that the other conditions required are not complied with, the timber cut will be seized as if cut in trespass.

To facilitate the carrying out of the present regulation, printed forms will be furnished forthwith to the Crown land agents, Crown timber agents, postmasters, and custom officers, throughout the Province, also to all township assessors, (or valutors) and township clerks, or (secretary treasurers.)

All timber cut without the authority of license on lots sold, will be subject to seizure and confiscation,

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.



MINING LOCATIONS—PUBLIC NOTICE.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,

Quebec 15th March, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, by Order in Council, has been pleased to direct:—

1st—That for mining purposes, tracts comprising not more than four hundred acres each, be granted to parties applying for the same, at the rate of one dollar per acre, to be paid in full on the sale, the applicant furnishing a plan and description of the locality to this Department, and on condition that such Mineral location be worked within one year from the date of said grant;

2nd—That no Patent therefor issue until two years from the date of the purchase, and then only upon proof that the purchaser, or his assignee, has continued to work said location *bona fide* for at least one year previously;

3rd—That the fee of one hundred dollars for permission to explore now charged, be abolished;

4th—That locations be sold to the first applicant agreeing to the terms specified above;

That these Regulations shall not apply to Mines of Gold and Silver.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET, Commissioner.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Letters posted in Canada, addressed to any place within the Province, pass, if pre-paid, for 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz; but if posted unpaid, such letters are charged 7 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

On letters to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, the rate is 5 cents the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.—pre-payment optional. On letters to the United

States, the rate is 10 cents the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., except California and Oregon, to which the rate is 15 cents the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

The rate on letters to the United Kingdom is, by Canadian Packet :

Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and not exceeding 1 oz. 25 "
And so on, increasing *two* rates for every additional ounce; and by British (Cunard) Packet, 17 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., &c. &c. &c.

Letters for the United Kingdom must be pre-paid, or they will be charged a fine of 6d. sterling on delivery.

REGISTRATION CHARGES.

For the registration of a letter addressed to any place in British

North America, the charge is 2 cents.

For the registration of a letter to United Kingdom 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

" " " United States 5 "

The charge on Books and other printed matter, by Book Post to England, is 7 cents on packets not exceeding 4 ounces in weight; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents exceeding 4 ounces, and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. These charges must be pre-paid.

Newspapers published in Canada may be sent by post from the office of publication addressed to any place in Canada, at the following rates, *if paid quarterly in advance*, by either the publisher at the post office where the papers are posted, or by the subscriber at the delivering post office:—

For a paper published 6 times a week, 40 cents per quarter.

"	"	3	"	20	"	"
"	"	2	"	18	"	"
"	"	1	"	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"

When the above rates are not paid in advance by either publisher or subscriber, such papers are charged one cent each on delivery.

TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS.

Transient newspapers—that is to say, Canadian newspapers posted otherwise than from the office of publication, and American or British papers posted or re-posted in Canada, must be pre-paid 1 cent each, by postage stamp, or they cannot be forwarded—except only *British newspapers* distributed to regular subscribers by Canadian booksellers or news agents—such papers pass free as they would do if received in the Canadian Packet Mails.

NEWSPAPERS BY MAIL FROM ENGLAND OR UNITED STATES.

Newspapers received from England by the Canadian Packet Mails are delivered free.

Newspapers from England by the Cunard Packet Mails are charged 2 cents each on delivery. (This is the American transit charge.)

United States newspapers, brought by mail into Canada, are charged 1 cent each on delivery.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The rate on Periodical Publications is, if not exceeding 3 ounces in weight, 1 cent; over 3 ounces, 4 cents.

If pre-paid by postage stamps from the office of publication, periodicals published in Canada, weighing over 3 ounces, may pass for 2 cents each.

CANADIAN BOOK POST.

One cent per ounce, pre-paid by stamp. To any part of the United States, one cent per ounce, pre-paid, and another cent on delivery at its destination.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders, payable in the Province may be obtained at any office in the annexed list, at the following rates:—

Commission chargeable on Money Orders.

Under and up to \$10.....	5 cts.	Over \$10 and not exceeding \$60 45 cts.
Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20 10 "	" 60 "	" 80 60 "
" 20 " " 30 15 "	" 80 "	" 100 75 "
" 30 " " 40 30 "		

N.B.—No half cents to be introduced in the Orders.

No single Order can be issued for more than \$100.

Money Orders payable at any Money Order Office in Great Britain and Ireland can be obtained at any Canadian Money Order office. These orders are drawn in sterling, the commission chargeable thereon being:—

Not exceeding £1.....\$0.25 | Exceeding £5 & not exceeding £7 \$0.75
Exceeding £2 & not exceeding £5 0 50 | " 7 " " £10 1.00

No single Order can be drawn for more than £10; but any number of Orders of £10 each may be obtained.

BRITISH POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS,

As far as they apply to Canada.

BOOK POST TO CANADA.

	s.	d.
For a packet weighing not more than 4 ounces.....	3	
" " 4 oz. but not exceeding 8 oz.....	6	
" " 8 oz. " " 1 lb.....	1	0
" " 1 lb. " " 1½ lbs.....	1	6
" " 1½ lbs. " " 2 lbs.....	2	0

And so on; 6d. being charged for every additional half pound or fraction of a half pound.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

Printed proceedings of the Imperial Parliament sent without covers, or in covers open at the ends, may be sent in the Book Post privilege to all the Colonies, and to those foreign States between which there is a Book Post.

LETTERS.												NEWSPAPERS.
	Not exceeding ½ oz.	Above ½ and not 1.	Above 1 and not 1½.	Above 1½ and not 2.	Above 2 and not 2½.	Above 2½ and not 3.	Above 3 and not 3½.	Above 3½ and not 4.	Above 4 and not 4½.	Above 4½ and not 5.	Above 5 and not 5½.	
Via United States by British Pack't.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	a. 1d. each.
Via Cork.	v 0 8	0 8	1 4	1 4	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	4	0 6	0 6	
" Galway.												
By Canadian Packet.	v 0 6	0 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 0	0 6	0 6	1d. each.
By United States Packet.	v 1 2	1 2	2 4	2 4	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	2 4	0 6	0 6	a. 1d. each.

NOTE.—If letters for Canada be unpaid wholly or in part, they are on delivery charged with SIXPENCE each in addition to the postage.

v. denotes that pre-payment is voluntary; a. means that letters, newspapers, &c., are liable to an additional charge on delivery of One Penny.

* Newspapers and books must be pre-paid.

POSTAGE TO BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CUBA.

Postmasters are hereby notified that for the future the

Postage on Letters to British Columbia will be..... 25 cts per ½ oz.

Do do Cuba do 20 do do.

The above rates must be *prepaid*. All letters for the countries named, posted *unpaid*, are to be sent specially to the Postmaster General, for return to the writers.

VALUE OF ENGLISH COIN THROUGHOUT CANADA.

		Currency.			Dollars.	
		£	s.	d.	\$	cts.
One Sovereign.....	equal to	1	4	4	4	85
One Crown	"	0	6	1	1	20
One Half-Crown.....	"	0	3	0	0	60
One Shilling	"	0	1	3	0	24
One Sixpence	"	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$

EQUIVALENT VALUE OF CURRENCY AND CENTS, FROM ONE CENT TO ONE DOLLAR.

Currency.	Cents.	Currency.	Cents.	Currency.	Cents.
d.		s. d.		s. d.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ equal to	5 6	8 equal to	13 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 5 equal to	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
3-5 " 1		8 2-5 " 14		1 5 2-5 " 29	
1 " 1 $\frac{2}{3}$		8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 14 1-6		1 6 " 30	
1 1-5 " 2		9 " 15		1 6 3-5 " 31	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 15 5-6		1 7 " 31 $\frac{2}{3}$	
1 4-5 " 3		9 3-5 " 16		1 7 1-5 " 32	
2 " 3 $\frac{1}{3}$		10 " 16 $\frac{2}{3}$		1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2 2-5 " 4		10 1-5 " 17		1 7 4-5 " 33	
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 4 1-6		10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 17 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 8 " 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	
3 " 5		10 4-5 " 18		1 8 2-5 " 34	
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 5 5-6		11 " 18 $\frac{1}{3}$		1 9 " 35	
3 3-5 " 6		11 2-5 " 19		1 9 3-5 " 36	
4 " 6 $\frac{2}{3}$		11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 19 $\frac{1}{6}$		1 10 " 36 $\frac{2}{3}$	
4 1-5 " 7		1 0 " 20		1 10 1-5 " 37	
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 7 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 0 3-5 " 21		1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
4 4-5 " 8		1 1 " 21 $\frac{2}{3}$		1 10 4-5 " 38	
5 " 8 $\frac{1}{3}$		1 1 1-5 " 22		1 11 " 38 $\frac{1}{3}$	
5 2-5 " 9		1 1 4-5 " 23		1 11 2-5 " 39	
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 9 $\frac{1}{6}$		1 2 " 23 $\frac{1}{3}$		2 0 " 40	
6 " 10		1 2 2-5 " 24		2 3 " 45	
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 10 5-6		1 3 " 25		2 6 " 50	
6 3-5 " 11		1 3 3-5 " 25		3 0 " 60	
7 " 11 $\frac{2}{3}$		1 4 " 26 $\frac{2}{3}$		3 6 " 70	
7 1-5 " 12		1 4 1-5 " 27		4 0 " 80	
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 12 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 27 $\frac{1}{2}$		4 6 " 90	
7 4-5 " 13		1 4 4-5 " 28		5 0 " \$1	

TABLE FOR CALCULATING THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN
STERLING MONEY AND CURRENCY.

*One Pound Sterling equal to One Pound Four Shillings and Fourpence
Currency.*

PENCE.				POUNDS.				POUNDS.				POUNDS.			
Stg.	Currency.			Stg.	Currency.			Stg.	Currency.			Stg.	Currency.		
d.	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
1	...	0	0	1	1	...	...	46	4	8	75	91	5	0	0
2	...	0	0	2	2	...	...	47	9	0	76	92	9	4	4
3	...	0	0	3	3	13	0	48	13	4	77	93	13	8	8
4	...	0	0	4	4	...	...	49	17	8	78	94	18	0	0
5	...	0	0	5	5	...	...	51	2	0	79	96	2	4	4
6	...	0	0	6	6	...	...	52	6	4	80	97	6	8	8
7	...	0	0	7	7	...	...	53	10	8	81	98	11	0	0
8	...	0	0	8	8	...	...	54	15	0	82	99	15	4	4
9	...	0	0	9	9	...	...	55	19	4	83	100	19	8	8
10	...	0	0	10	10	...	...	57	3	8	84	102	4	0	0
11	...	0	1	11	11	...	...	58	8	3	85	103	8	4	4
12	...	0	1	12	12	...	...	59	12	4	86	104	12	8	8
				13	13	...	...	60	16	8	87	105	17	0	0
				14	14	...	...	62	1	0	88	107	1	4	4
				15	15	...	...	63	5	4	89	108	5	8	8
				16	16	...	...	64	9	8	90	109	10	0	0
				17	17	...	...	65	14	0	91	110	14	4	4
				18	18	...	...	66	18	4	92	111	18	8	8
				19	19	...	...	68	2	8	93	112	3	0	0
				20	20	...	...	69	7	0	94	114	7	4	4
				21	21	...	...	70	11	4	95	115	11	8	8
				22	22	...	...	71	15	8	96	116	16	0	0
				23	23	...	...	73	0	0	97	118	0	4	4
				24	24	...	...	74	4	4	98	119	4	8	8
				25	25	...	...	75	8	8	99	120	9	0	0
				26	26	...	...	76	13	0	100	121	13	4	4
				27	27	...	...	77	17	4	200	243	6	8	8
				28	28	...	...	79	1	8	300	365	0	0	0
				29	29	...	...	80	60	0	400	486	13	4	4
				30	30	...	...	81	10	4	500	608	6	8	8
				31	31	...	...	82	14	8	600	730	0	0	0
				32	32	...	...	83	19	0	700	851	13	4	4
				33	33	...	...	85	3	4	800	973	6	8	8
				34	34	...	...	86	7	8	900	1095	0	0	0
				35	35	...	...	87	12	0	1000	1216	13	4	4
				36	36	...	...	88	16	4					
				37	37	...	...	90	0	8					

SHILLINGS.			
s.	£	s.	d.
1	...	0	1
2	...	0	2
3	...	0	3
4	...	0	4
5	...	0	5
6	...	0	6
7	...	0	7
8	...	0	8
9	...	0	9
10	...	0	10
11	...	0	11
12	...	0	12
13	...	0	13
14	...	0	14
15	...	0	15
16	...	0	16
17	...	0	17
18	...	0	18
19	...	0	19
20	...	0	20

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